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THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Sun. Temp. 16-17 (61-63). Tomorrow similar.
Mon. Temp. 15-16 (59-61). Tomorrow similar.
Tue. Temp. 16-17 (61-63). Tomorrow similar.
W. Temp. 16-17 (61-63). Tomorrow similar.
YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 24-26 (75-79).
Sat. Temp. 22-24 (72-75).

Algeria	12.5	Belgium	12.5	France	12.5	Germany	12.5	Italy	12.5	Japan	12.5	Spain	12.5	U.S.	12.5
Argentina	12.5	Australia	12.5	Canada	12.5	Denmark	12.5	Finland	12.5	Greece	12.5	India	12.5	Iran	12.5
Ireland	12.5	Israel	12.5	Italy	12.5	Japan	12.5	South Africa	12.5	Sweden	12.5	Switzerland	12.5	Taiwan	12.5
Thailand	12.5	Turkey	12.5	U.S.	12.5	U.K.	12.5	U.S.S.R.	12.5	Vietnam	12.5	Yugoslavia	12.5		

29,023

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 22-23, 1976

Established 1887



Norwegian demonstrator, dressed as a war victim, de his protest known Thursday next to Henry Kissinger.

Kissinger Reassures NATO on U.S. Policy

By Michael Getler

OSLO, May 21 (WP)—NATO's foreign ministers ended a two-day meeting here today with apparently renewed confidence in a firm U.S. policy toward the Communist bloc but with several serious problems within the alliance still unsettled.

The lingering disputes between Greece and Turkey over Cyprus, Britain and Iceland over cod-fishing rights, and the question of when to do about prospects that Italian elections next month may bring Communists into the government in Rome remain unsolved.

Officials from several countries here have suggested that the outlook is improving on each of these questions, including even the prospect that the Italian Communists may fall short of the electoral strength needed to gain a role in a new government.

But after meeting separately with both the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers here in the last two days, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said that the situation was still extremely complex and did not forecast any immediate resolution of the Cyprus dispute that has weakened NATO's southern flank in the Mediterranean.

No Discussion

Mr. Kissinger, at a news conference here after the end of the semi-annual closed-door session of NATO foreign ministers, also said there was no formal discussion nor "any attempt to develop a consensus" among the ministers on how to deal with the Italian situation.

NATO agreement not to discuss the Italian situation in formal meetings reflects disagreement with the alliance over how to cope with the situation and over its implications for NATO, and an attempt not to make matters worse in Italy by appearing to interfere in internal Italian politics.

Sources here said NATO had done very little to develop plans on precisely what the alliance would do if Communists were installed in the Italian Cabinet, in part because the foreign ministers fear such plans might leak out and undercut the strong stance that Mr. Kissinger has previously taken against such a Communist role.

The closest the ministers came to even alluding publicly to the situation was by saying that they had agreed to discuss the situation in a separate meeting.

Most of his answers, delivered in English, were devoted to restating positions on French-U.S. relations, French policy in the Middle East and European security.

But in response to a question on Angola, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing for the first time said publicly that he considers the Russian and Cuban presence in that southern African country to be an obvious threat "for the security and serenity of Africa."

Cancellation of the sale to South Korea was disclosed by State Department officials in January after the Ford administration reportedly exerted strong pressure on South Korea and made U.S. opposition to such a deal known to France.

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Giscard in Louisiana

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BLOCKADE ON THE SEINE—Empty barges and river boats were stretched across the river at Argenteuil, north-west of Paris, during a strike by tug workers that backed up about 300 rivergoing vessels on the French waterway.

Nuclear Proliferation: Where and How

France to Sell A-Technology Only Under Safeguard Rules

U.S. Is Leaning Toward Sale Of Two Reactors To S. Africa

By Jim Hoagland

By Oswald Johnston

WASHINGTON, May 21 (WP)—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing asserted yesterday that France will sell nuclear technology systems only to countries that "accept all the internationally agreed controls" on atomic energy.

Appearing to be responding to criticism of France's nuclear exports to developing countries and to discussions on the topic with President Ford this week, the French leader said that he had vetoed a sale of a plutonium reprocessing plant to South Korea earlier this year.

His statement did not appear to reflect a clear shift in French policy, since officials have previously asserted that countries buying French-produced reactors would have to submit to international inspections.

But it was the most binding public pledge from his government to "review this problem" with an eye toward instituting tighter controls on the spread of nuclear technology. France has not signed the international nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

Sales to 4 Nations

France has agreed to sell nuclear technology to Pakistan, Iran, Iraq and Libya.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing spoke at a National Press Club breakfast before saying good-bye to Mr. Ford at the White House.

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The South African electric power project, which is to involve a \$3-billion investment when completed, has been in the works since 1974 when a 1957 agreement between the United States and South Africa on nuclear cooperation was extended to the year 2007 and expanded to provide for the shipment of huge amounts of enriched uranium to South Africa.

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China Analysts Believe Mao Dying, but Peking Denies It

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, May 21 (NYT)—After years of assessing rumors that Chinese Chairman Mao Tse-tung was about to die from some mysterious malady, analysts here feel that the 82-year-old leader's health may now indeed be seriously deteriorating.

In Peking, Reuters reported that China today denied that Chairman Mao was dying.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, asked about Western speculation on a serious deterioration in the health of the Chairman, replied: "Utter nonsense." He made no other comment.

Photographs published over the last month by the Peking People's Daily show Chairman Mao in what seems to be progressively enfeebled condition. The latest picture, of Mr. Mao's meeting with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore on May 12, shows the Chinese leader sitting slumped with his head resting—apparently weakly—on the top of his chair.

Selection of Photos

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to Yugoslavia by Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev. Yugoslav and Soviet sources had reported earlier that Mr. Brezhnev would visit Belgrade in late May or early June.

The Yugoslav amendments, according to Western analysts, now pose a serious test for several independent-minded Western parties which have publicly advocated independence of Moscow and which have pledged themselves to a "democratic path to socialism."

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Italian, French Policies

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King Hints of Oil Rate Increase

Urges Price Freeze in Industrial States' Goods

By Eric Pace

TEHRAN, May 21 (NYT)—King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, in a declaration made public here today, urged industrial nations to "freeze the prices of their oil" and hinted that his country might relax its stated opposition to oil price rises if this were done.

The Saudi monarch's statement was conveyed to The New York Times here a week before the scheduled opening of a meeting in Indonesia of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, whose members expected to set a new price for their oil.

The King's language suggested a flexible view of oil prices that he voiced recently by oil minister, Sheikh Zaki Yamani, in flatly opposing an OPEC oil price rise this year.

The price statement was one of answers given by the King to written questions submitted by the Times on March 20 while King Riyadh, the Saudi capital, was being visited in English.

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Middle East could be parallel with Saudi Arabia's.

Then he said, "If the prices of manufactured goods continue to rise, this means that the industrial countries want us to change our policies regarding the price of crude oil."

King Khalid did not elaborate, but oil industry sources here said that the King was apparently indicating a less bluntly than before that, as long as there was a continuing rise in the prices of industrial goods which the oil-producing countries must import, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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Europe Communists Reported Still Split on Summit Issues

By Dusko Doder

BELGRADE, May 21 (WP)—In contrast to optimistic reports from Soviet-bloc countries, Yugoslav sources disclosed today that East and West European Communist parties have failed thus far to agree on several "essential and substantial" issues for their planned summit conference.

The Yugoslav amendments, according to Western analysts, now pose a serious test for several independent-minded Western parties which have publicly advocated independence of Moscow and which have pledged themselves to a "democratic path to socialism."

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But Suspects U.K. Trying to Prevent It

Smith Says He Is Willing to Meet Ford

By John Darnton

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, May 21 (UPI)—Prime Minister Ian Smith said yesterday he was ready to meet with President Ford to discuss the Rhodesian crisis. He said that if Mr. Ford was no longer anxious for a meeting, it was because of pressure from Britain.

"If the American President has now changed his mind or somebody underneath him has changed his mind, I can only assume that this is due to pressure from

the British government," Mr. Smith said. "They're under some kind of an illusion that they and they alone are the ones who have the right to talk to the Rhodesian government."

Shortly before the presidential primary in Michigan this week, President Ford appeared to hold out the possibility of direct talks with Mr. Smith. The idea was subsequently squelched by a spokesman who noted that the United States does not recognize the Smith regime.

In Washington, President Ford hinted broadly yesterday that he might be willing to meet soon with South African Prime Minister John Vorster to discuss the Rhodesian situation. The Washington Post reported.

[Speaking to a group of reporters, Mr. Ford seemed at the same time to rule out a meeting with Mr. Smith. "At the appropriate time," Mr. Ford said, "I would meet with the proper authorities in South Africa. The situation in Rhodesia is a little different. But South Africa, yes."

Mr. Ford's comments echoed the sharp distinction drawn recently by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger between South Africa, as a government whose legitimacy is widely accepted by black Africa, and Rhodesia, a former British colony that declared independence under white rule in 1965 in defiance of the British government.

[South African officials said that a meeting between Mr. Ford and Mr. Vorster should come within a month if it is to have any effect on the unfolding Rhodesian crisis. The officials said that they think Mr. Vorster would be willing to fly to the United States to see Mr. Ford on short notice.

[Speaking in Cape Town Tuesday, Mr. Vorster pointedly said that talks between him and Mr. Ford are "very necessary."

Initiative Sought In an interview here Mr. Smith said he would participate in an international conference on Rhodesia attended by other African countries, the United States and Britain, if one were called.

The Prime Minister's remarks were the strongest indication to date that he is looking for a new initiative for a constitutional settlement involving outside powers.

At the same time, however, he seemed to rule out immediate prospects for new negotiations with black nationalists, whom he termed "unrealistic" in their demands for speedy majority rule. Talks between Mr. Smith and the moderate faction of the African National Council headed by Joshua Nkomo broke down in stalemate two months ago.

Mr. Smith also rejected a suggestion raised by Mr. Kissinger several weeks ago that former British Prime Minister Harold Wilson—or anyone else—could act as a mediator in the crisis. "I don't accept anybody as a mediator," he said. "When you are dealing with your future, in other words your life, I don't think you can place this in the hands of anybody."

28 Blacks Reported Killed SALISBURY, May 21 (UPI)—Another 28 blacks have been killed in Rhodesia, a military communiqué said today. Rhodesian forces killed 20 blacks, it said, including seven guerrillas, five Africans "accompanying them" and eight violators of the curfew in the operational zones.

Eight civilian blacks were killed by guerrillas. They have been penetrating from Mozambique in greater numbers than at any time in three years.

Basic Element Mr. Kissinger, according to the account provided to newsmen by U.S. delegation officials, told his colleagues that several factors influenced Soviet policy, but that ideology was a basic element and that it represented a basic result on U.S. values and institutions.

He said the United States would oppose this assault and would not permit the Soviet Union to impose its ideology on Western policies. The United States, he said, did not accept that ideological aggression could exist side by side with coexistence.

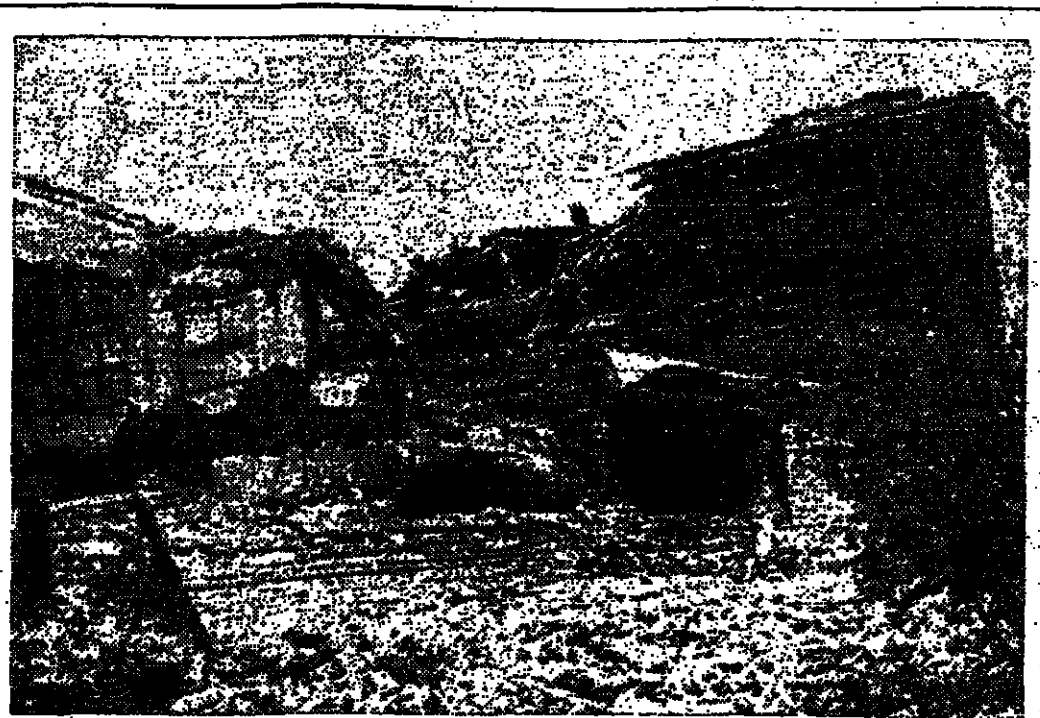
U.S. delegation officials declined to characterize the speech as sharp or harsh. They described it as a balanced presentation. The intent, they said, was not to be tougher, but that since Soviet and Cuban-backed forces triumphed in Angola, the administration has stressed the need to balance Soviet expansionism and that has been a greater awareness, they said, of the Soviet Union acting aggressively.

Nevertheless, the account dwelled heavily on concern about Soviet actions.

Industrial Growth Mr. Kissinger told the ministers that, in part, the growth of Soviet military power was a natural concomitant to its industrial growth and emergence as a superpower. There was not much the West could do except to try to balance the situation. But it was the way Soviet power was used that could be influenced by the West, and NATO policies had to be directed at inhibiting Soviet expansionist tendencies, officials said.

The United States should respond if the Russians are prepared for accommodation, Mr. Kissinger said, but must prevent Soviet expansionism.

Today, the secretary sought to reassure Europeans about U.S.



Remains of a school building in the Uzbek Republic following Soviet quake.

10,000 Homeless After Earthquake, Moscow Reveals

MOSCOW, May 21 (AP)—Monday's earthquake in Central Asia left more than 10,000 persons homeless, caused casualties and destroyed many homes and businesses, the Soviet news agency Tass said yesterday in the fullest report yet on quake damage. It gave no details of any deaths or injuries.

The shock was followed by "terrible rainstorms," which

caused mud and rock slides that "inflicted material damage and caused casualties" in three Central Asian republics, Tass said.

For the first time, it reported that the damage had spread from the Uzbek Republic to the neighboring Tadzhik and Turkmen Republics.

Teams of builders, machinery, food and medicine continued to enter the earthquake zone, where

army troops were helping with the relief work, Tass said.

Italy Refugees May Return

ROME, May 21 (UPI)—Some 10,000 or 15,000 of the 70,000 earthquake refugees in northeastern Italy may be able to return to their homes in "a reasonably short time," Interior Minister Francesco Cossiga told the Senate yesterday.

Cuba Asserts It Won't Send Units to Aid Rhodesia Blacks

(Continued from Page 1)

Angola. U.S. sources said yesterday that they see no "hard evidence" that departures of some of the estimated 12,000 to 15,000 Cuban troops in Angola represent "anything more than troop rotation."

Many U.S. experts believe Angola will be dependent on Cuban troops for security for some time to come.

Mr. Rodriguez, who arrived in Japan Monday, responded to questions from the Japan Press Club. Reuters reported that Mr. Rodriguez said the government has the greatest sympathy with black Africans opposing the white minority regime of Rhodesia. Prime Minister Ian Smith.

But the situation in Rhodesia,

he said, differs considerably from Angola. He said Cuba sent its troops at the request of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, which he said was then the legitimate government of Angola.

In Rhodesia, he said, the liberation campaign is being waged "by guerrillas and the African National Congress, not by the government."

"I don't think it is right," he said, "to achieve a revolution with the aid of foreign troops. A revolution should be carried out under a country's own power."

Mr. Rodriguez added: "We have 300 Cubans in Vietnam; 10 in Laos; 100 in Tanzania and some others in countries like Algeria, Yemen, Somalia and the Congo (Brazzaville), but they are all physicians, nurses and technicians."

U.S. specialists said the actual number of Cubans is somewhat higher, especially in the case of Tanzania.

FBI Accused In Cover-Up

(Continued from Page 1)

documents were not discovered earlier. The Senate committee requested any such records more than a year ago.

Justice Department spokesman Robert Havel said yesterday that a letter is being prepared explaining why the records were not turned over earlier. Mr. Havel said he did not know the exact reasons himself but added: "I understand it was just an oversight. They were in several boxes."

Am Lash was the CIA's code name for a senior Cuban official and Castro intimate named Rolando Cubela whom the spy agency recruited in 1961 as an important "asset" inside Cuba. Eventually, in the fall of 1963—early September by one account—"Am Lash expressed a desire to plan Castro's execution."

President Kennedy was killed in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963. That same day, the Senate committee has reported, two CIA officials met with Am Lash in Paris and offered him a poison ball-point pen rigged with a hypodermic needle for use against the Cuban Premier.

When first disclosed in The Washington Post last year, the negotiations with Am Lash seemed to offer a striking illustration of evidence the CIA withheld from the Warren Commission in its inquiry into the president's murder. Now it appears that the FBI, which did the primary investigative work for the commission, suppressed the same evidence.

Senate investigators came upon cross-references to the additional FBI assassination files several weeks ago while checking other records.

Panama Colonel Denies Presence Of Cuban Troops

PANAMA CITY, May 21 (AP).

—Panama's chief of intelligence denies U.S. reports that there are 3,000 Cuban soldiers in Panama.

"The existence of 3,000 Cuban soldiers on the sovereign territory of the Republic of Panama is totally false," said the intelligence chief, Lt. Col. Manuel Antonio Noriega.

Col. Noriega's denial came after Rep. Philip Crane, R-Ill., proposed a resolution of inquiry into the alleged presence of Cuban or other foreign military advisers in Panama.

"It must be a source of concern for the world's greatest power, with its 12 security agencies operating with their respective omnipresent supports, not to have been able to detect or report, at professional levels of military intelligence, essential elements and details that could enable authorities to form exact judgment on the nonexistence of foreign soldiers in this case," Col. Noriega said.

He said U.S. intelligence units in the Canal Zone included the Federal Bureau of Investigation and U.S. Embassy intelligence sections, which presumably include the Central Intelligence Agency.

West Bank Quiet, Israelis Rescind Curfew in Nablus

TEL AVIV, May 21 (UPI).

—The West Bank of the Jordan was quiet today for the first day in a week. Authorities lifted the week-long curfew on Nablus, largest town in the region, and also in Ramallah and Al Bira.

They also removed 12-foot-high iron gates used to control rioters in the Casbah of Nablus.

Yesterday, during scattered violence, Arab youths stoned an Israeli bus on the West Bank. The semi-official national radio said the driver of the bus pulled out a pistol and fired several warning shots, dispersing the demonstrators. There were no injuries reported.

A rabid demonstrators threw stones at security forces in Jenin and Tulikarm in what a West Bank military spokesman called "minor" incidents.

Khaled Urges Price Freeze

(Continued from Page 1)

the price of crude oil would also continue to rise.

The King was also asked about his country's attitude toward the oil policy of other oil-producing nations, and whether, as has been speculated in the West, Saudi Arabia might some day flood the world market with Saudi oil in order to prevent a price increase by member OPEC members. On these points he made no reply.

Asked about Saudi Arabia's intentions concerning the Arabian American Oil Co., which is largely operated by Americans, he said, "We still need the skills of Americans for a period of time until our oil technicians and staff are able to perform their tasks efficiently." But he did not indicate just what eventual changes were contemplated.

Answering a question about another issue affecting Saudi-U.S. economic ties, the oil boycott, the King declared bluntly, "It is a very effective means of weakening the economy of Israel; it is an Arab right that should be exercised firmly and effectively."

Part of the question on the boycott was about Saudi Arabia's reaction if authorities in the United States were to enforce measures to prevent U.S. companies from cooperating with the boycott—which, among other things, seeks to prevent U.S. firms which want to deal with the Arabs from doing business in Israel.

To this, the King replied: "We think you are only guessing what the American measure might be, and it is too early to say what we can do."

But Major Problems Unresolved Kissinger Reassures NATO on U.S. Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

Italian situation appeared to be a reference by the foreign ministers in the final communiqué to the "commitment of their countries to the principles of democracy... which inspire the alliance and on which their political institutions and way of life are founded."

Strong Praise

Mr. Kissinger's personal performance here seemed to win unusually strong praise from virtually all the ministers.

U.S. officials claim that Mr. Kissinger is genuinely concerned over what he views as the blighting of U.S. and allied military strength and ability to act in recent years combined with fears that Soviet influence will move into areas of Western weakness.

Yesterday, Mr. Kissinger told foreign ministers that in his judgment the basic elements of U.S. foreign policy—especially the U.S. role as a counter to Soviet power—would remain intact no matter who was in the White House.

To back his assessment, Mr. Kissinger used some stern but vague language to portray Soviet ideology as a continuing threat to basic U.S. institutions and values.

The secretary's speech, according to both foreign and U.S. officials, was well received by the other NATO allies.

Basic Element

Mr. Kissinger, according to the account provided to newsmen by U.S. delegation officials, told his colleagues that several factors influenced Soviet policy, but that ideology was a basic element and that it represented a basic result on U.S. values and institutions.

He said the United States would oppose this assault and would not permit the Soviet Union to impose its ideology on Western policies. The United States, he said, did not accept that ideological aggression could exist side by side with coexistence.

U.S. delegation officials declined to characterize the speech as sharp or harsh. They described it as a balanced presentation. The intent, they said, was not to be tougher, but that since Soviet and Cuban-backed forces triumphed in Angola, the administration has stressed the need to balance Soviet expansionism and that has been a greater awareness, they said, of the Soviet Union acting aggressively.

Nevertheless, the account dwelled heavily on concern about Soviet actions.

Industrial Growth Mr. Kissinger told the ministers that, in part, the growth of Soviet military power was a natural concomitant to its industrial growth and emergence as a superpower. There was not much the West could do except to try to balance the situation. But it was the way Soviet power was used that could be influenced by the West, and NATO policies had to be directed at inhibiting Soviet expansionist tendencies, officials said.

The United States should respond if the Russians are prepared for accommodation, Mr. Kissinger said, but must prevent Soviet expansionism.

Today, the secretary sought to reassure Europeans about U.S.

resolve and appeared to succeed.

Mr. Kissinger said at a news conference that he believed Europeans understood that every four years Americans are seized by a fever that leads to excited statements during presidential election campaigns. But Europeans also understood, he claimed, "the constancy of 30 years of postwar American policy, the main lines of which enjoy wide support among the American public and which will remain true."

Extremes Statements

Privately, Mr. Kissinger is reported to be worried that extreme campaign statements might cause concern among European leaders that the United States was actually putting an end to a policy of détente with the Communists.

Mr. Kissinger emphasized today that it was not President Ford's campaign statements he was talking about. When he is asked "about some of the more extreme statements that may be made by some candidates, my reply applies to statements by other candidates and never by our own administration."

This suggested that it is statements of Republican challenger Ronald Reagan that Mr. Kissinger is worried about. Yet, both the secretary and Vice President Rockefeller have made tough anti-Soviet statements in recent days that go well beyond the pre-Angola language of détente.

The European ministers here, however, appeared to be more interested at the moment in Mr. Kissinger's firm expression of strength than in any fears that the cold war may be returning.

At the same time, however, the foreign ministers let it be known that they all do not endorse President Ford's dropping of the term "détente" by including it in their final communiqué.

"A durable détente," the communiqué said, was only possible if both sides exercise restraint. At another point, it said that Western policy toward the East must strive for "a relaxation of tensions."

African Affairs

The ministers here also spent much time on Africa, which lies outside NATO's geographical charter but which is of considerable concern now.

Mr. Kissinger reiterated the NATO view that the organization does not take a position on African affairs. But he noted that several countries have interests in Africa and may want to coordinate their efforts independent of NATO.

Mr. Kissinger said he supported a French plan for seeking new ways to extend financial, agricultural and technological aid to Africa.

Mr. Kissinger also signaled support for bringing Spain into "Western institutions" such as NATO and the Common Market as rapidly as possible.

Repeated questioning of Mr.

Troop-Cut Meetings Resumed in Vienna

VIENNA, May 21 (AP).

—Negotiations from 19 countries of NATO and the Warsaw Pact resumed their talks this week on reducing troops and armaments in Central Europe.

Opening statements indicated that no early agreement was in sight. Both sides, however, stressed their willingness to continue to work for results on their 2 1/2-year-old discussions.

Kissinger on the internal affairs of Spain, Italy and other countries, however, prompted him to joke that "I am afraid I can be a campaign issue in only one country at a time" and that he had to give preference to his own country.

Mr. Kissinger also sharply rejected criticism that his African trip had been ill-timed, had hurt the Ford campaign in the Texas primary and had involved some of his own rather than President Ford's initiatives.

Mr. Kissinger emphasized that all points were discussed in detail with Mr. Ford before Mr. Kissinger's trip and that the President directed certain additional lines to be taken.

"That doesn't mean that there may not be someone mumbling in the corridors of the White House, but I'm talking about the President and all those who deal with foreign policy, and there has been complete unanimity. There is no independent foreign policy being conducted. It is ordered by the President," he said.

In his final communiqué, NATO once again warned that the Warsaw Pact's military forces were growing beyond levels needed for defense and added that "should this trend continue it could lead to an arms race of dangerous dimensions."

Giscard Finds Texas 'Policy'

(Continued from Page 1)

national Development Division of the Texas Industrial Commission. Texas exported \$8.4 billion in goods last year.

"We rank sixth among the states [in exports] but we can be No. 1 if we work a little harder," he said. His office not only receives visiting foreigners, but also rounds up Texas businessmen and sends them abroad to scout for business contracts. What do foreigners think?

"They tell us we're the friendliest and the most ready to do business," he said. "And that Texas smile and handshake mean the world to them."

Giant Bazaar

Houston is a giant bazaar for energy equipment and expertise for refinery and petrochemical processing technology, for offshore oil-exploration tools, and, increasingly, for agricultural equipment.

The Arab-American Chamber of Commerce eschewed New York and set up headquarters here, and sends out foreign executives and trade offices, with more on the way. A total of 134 foreign companies have set up branch offices here, most of them within the last five years.

Houston's port, through which passes much of the Midwest grain harvest, is the nation's third busiest, behind New York and New Orleans. Its biggest customers are Japan, West Germany, Saudi Arabia, Brazil, Venezuela, the Soviet Union and Britain, in that order. And complementing Houston's port are 12 more deep-water ports along the Texas Gulf coast.

Caterpillar Rich

ADELAIDE, Australia, May 21 (Reuters).—An urge to scratch that affected sailors off Australia's southeast coast was caused by "tiny caterpillar hairs blown out to sea from pine forests, scolded N. Y. Conchitt told a dermatologists' conference here.

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At Urging of Sarkis

Lebanese Factions Discuss Round Table for Quiet Peace

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, May 21.—Lebanon's Muslim and Christian leaders today discussed a proposed round-table peace conference and a "quiet truce" to halt the 18-month civil war.

Behind-the-scenes efforts by President-elect Elias Sarkis to organize a new coalition appeared to have slowed fighting between rightist and leftist militias. Only a few skirmishes in Beirut's suburbs and the eastern mountain battle zone broke the relative calm.

Mr. Sarkis has said that he wants to fashion a truce in secret, without any prior announcement, to ensure the ceasefire will hold. The president-elect stepped up his discussions of the round-table talks with factional chiefs in an effort to get the talks under way early next week.

Mr. Sarkis and Kamal Jumblatt, the most prominent figure in the loose alliance of leftist Christian and traditional Muslim parties, met for two hours Wednesday night and Mr. Jumblatt said yesterday that "Sarkis" made a proposal which deserves study and an answer.

First Major Initiative The meeting was Mr. Sarkis's first major political initiative since he was elected by parliament on May 8.

Yusef Sarkis, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, and his second-in-command, were with Mr. Jumblatt during his talk with Mr. Sarkis.

The fact that the meeting was held was regarded as a positive development, however, tenuous. Talks had not been held for many months between President Suleiman Franjeh and the Palestinian and leftist Muslims.

Rightist and leftist newspapers said that both sides had agreed to the basic idea of a peace conference but differed on who should attend and what they should discuss.

Meanwhile, some radical Arab states allied themselves today with the Muslim leftist side in the civil war.

Against Negotiations Iraq, Libya and Algeria, all of which reject any negotiated settlement with Israel, expressed full support of the Lebanese leftist forces of Mr. Jumblatt and the Palestinian guerrillas fighting with them.

The Iraqi delegate to a meeting of radical Arabs, which opened here with Mr. Jumblatt as the host, disclosed an Iraqi-Libyan plan for the establishment of a "revolutionary front" against defeatist solutions.

Leftist sources said that the

Canal officials conceded average is less than that of a pre-1967 traffic. In 1968, at a day went through the canal. However, the present average is tonnage, on which the toll is based, is greater.

Mr. Ammar said that 2 years' traffic will top 120 million tons, almost doubling the 60 million tons of 1966.

The largest ship to make a tricky canal passage was a 248,500-ton Norwegian tank ship, "Lafayette," which went through the canal in 1968, at a day went through the canal. However, the present average is tonnage, on which the toll is based, is greater.

Mr. Ammar said that 2 years' traffic will top 120 million tons, almost doubling the 60 million tons of 1966.

6 Editors Win Appeal In Athens-Killing Case

ATHENS, May 21 (Reuters).

Six Greek editors have won appeals against four-month jail sentences for publication of news reports about the assassination last December of CIA station chief Richard Welch.

The newspapermen carried stories of the assassination in December, despite a ban issued by the public prosecutor to prevent publication of information considered detrimental to the investigation.

University in Cairo Stresses Traditional Dress in Classes

CAIRO, May 21 (AP).

—Al Azhar University, a 1,000-year-old center of Islamic learning, has banned Western dress for its faculty and soon may order its women students to cover up.

"Muslim scholars have lost their religious dignity by wearing skirts and trousers," said 65-year-old Abdel Halim Mahmoud, rector at Al Azhar.

"I wonder why we imitate the West blindly with modern dress," he said.

In June, he ordered the all-male faculty to wear a turban and galabeya, a floor-length garment that looks like a nightgown. Both garments have been associated with Islam since the days of the Prophet Mohammed, Mr. Mahmoud said.

Those who do not abide by the new rule will not be promoted. Sheikh Ahmed Badran, a professor of religious law who already wore traditional dress, supported the decision.

Dress of Nonbelievers "I would not be respected by my students if I wore modern clothes," he said. "Skirts and trousers are the dress of non-believers."

Another professor, Sheikh Ahmed Ebeidat, disagreed. "There is nothing in the Koran or the Prophet Mohammed's words that described a special dress for Muslims. It is deeds that determine the good Muslim from the bad."

The rector is also studying proposals for women students to wear a special dress that would cover their heads, arms and legs. Most of these students were not happy.

Fatma Ibrahim, a medical student, said: "We belong to a society where women wear Western dress. We are not going to go against that. I would look awkward all wrapped up in conservative dress."

Naval Hassan, a commerce student, said: "The sheikhs' suggestions are silly. They argue that girls wearing skirts that show their legs

front would incite Iraq, Libya, Algeria, the Palestinian guerrillas and Mr. Jumblatt's Lebanese National Movement. They will pass a law to moderate more conservative Arab states such as Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Egypt Report Suez Success After a Year

By Jack Foisie and Don Schanche

ISMAILIA, Egypt, May 21.—Almost a year after it reopened the 100-mile-long Suez Canal, a success, Egyptian officials said.

When the historic passage opened for East-West maritime traffic yesterday, June 5, it was being blocked by a sunken tanker since the 1967 war. Skeptics predicted it would be heavily used.

"But the first year has been as successful as we hoped," Mr. Ahmed Ammar, the Suez Canal Authority's planning director, said.

By the end of 1976, he said, the annual tonnage that went through the canal in 1966.

Use of the canal got off to a slow start—about 11 ships a day during the first month—but increased steadily since. In May, the average was 40 ships a day, requiring the resumption of night convoys, Mr. Ammar said.

60 Ships a Day

Canal officials conceded average is less than that of a pre-1967 traffic. In 1968, at a day went through the canal. However, the present average is tonnage, on which the toll is based, is greater.

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Mr. Ammar said that 2 years' traffic will top 120 million tons, almost doubling the 60 million tons of 1966.

After a

Major Setback for Pentagon

Senate Delays B-1 Production Until After '77 Inauguration

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, May 21 (WP).—The Senate voted 44 to 37 yesterday to block production of the controversial B-1 bomber until the next president is inaugurated in January, 1977, and determines whether production of the new plane is in the national interest.

Africa Policy Of Ford Runs Into Trouble

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, May 21 (NYT).—The Ford administration's new African policy was sharply criticized on the Senate floor yesterday by James Allen, Ala., a leading conservative who threatened a filibuster to delay the pending foreign aid bill. A special authorization to spend \$54 billion in additional funds for Africa included by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week when it approved the bill. The measure had been revised to meet some objections raised by Sen. Allen, who raised the possibility of a filibuster when he said that strongly opposed the funds to countries opposed to the white minority regime in Rhodesia.

Sen. Allen raised the possibility of a filibuster when he said that strongly opposed the funds to countries opposed to the white minority regime in Rhodesia.

Panel Adopts Plans for Return of Palestinians

UNITED NATIONS, May 21 (UPI).—A United Nations committee has adopted a set of recommendations stressing the Palestinians' "right to return" to their homeland.

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sponsored yesterday's vote, said that a start of production was being rushed through in the heat of a political campaign and that it would be much better to defer a decision until the next president has time to study the matter and determine whether the plane is technically good enough to justify the enormous costs.

Sen. Culver's amendment specifies that production funds in the bill may not be used before Feb. 1, 1977, and after that, only if the president reviews all data and determines that it is in the national interest.

The vote on the Culver amendment was not necessarily the last word on the question. The House voted in April, 210 to 177, to go ahead with production and the two chambers will now have to decide in a conference which provisions will prevail.

A Pentagon spokesman said after the vote that the Defense Department will try to get the Culver amendment dropped in conference, adding "The Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld has repeatedly stated that he does not feel that the U.S. people will make an error in an area as critical as the strategic nuclear balance."

The vote to delay the spending of about \$900 million for production of the first three aircraft took place as the Senate began debate on the \$52-billion authorization bill for military procurement and research and development.

The bomber project, estimated to cost \$22 billion for a fleet of about 240 aircraft, has been developed as a replacement for the B-52, to serve with the nuclear-bomb-delivering submarines and the intercontinental ballistic missile as one of three legs of the U.S. nuclear retaliatory "triad."

Without it, Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., declared the United States could not be certain in the long run of adequate retaliatory threats to deter a Soviet strike against the United States.

Sen. Culver, however, argued that the craft, with its enormous costs, has not been sufficiently tested, as of Nov. 30, it had only 172 hours and 24 minutes of flight time.

The Iowa senator said that there are still serious questions about whether the new craft can penetrate Soviet defenses by flying under Soviet radar. He said that the plane has had only 5 hours of testing flight at under 500 feet and only 5 minutes at below 300 feet.

The Federation of American Scientists released a statement signed by Clark Clifford, former secretary of defense, McGeorge Bundy, former security adviser to Democratic presidents, Roswell Gilpatric, former deputy defense secretary, and others which stated: "The tens of billions of dollars required to build and operate the B-1 bomber are not warranted by any contribution to our security which it might make."

Adequate Testing Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., in reply said that the plane has been adequately tested and is excellent. He said that he had flown it himself.

He and other backers of the plane argued that the B-52 fleet is aging rapidly. Sen. Goldwater said, "Without the B-1 going into the inventory in the 1980s, this triad will become a much less effective deterrent than it is now."

For Sen. Culver and his allies, it was a remarkable victory. Opponents of new weapons almost always have lost such votes in recent years. A year ago, an anti-B-1 amendment by Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., was defeated.

Train Bomb Kills Woman in Ulster BELFAST, May 21 (AP).—A 30-year-old woman was killed and 10 persons injured in a triple bomb attack on a train today, police said.

They said that all the casualties were from a four-pound bomb which blew up in the first car of the Bangor-to-Portlaoine train at Bannbridge, 15 miles south of Belfast. The car was seriously damaged and part of the Belfast-to-Dublin main line was ripped up, they said.

A second bomb was found in the debris and defused, the army said. The third bomb was hidden in a knapsack which was spotted and thrown out of a window by a train inspector. It went off minutes later.



GEODESIC DOME DESTROYED—The U.S. pavilion at Montreal's Expo '67, designed by Buckminster Fuller at a cost of about \$3 million, was gutted by fire Thursday. Welders were sealing a hole in the plastic shell when it burst into flames. No injuries were reported. In the years since the world's fair, the dome had been used for a variety of exhibitions.

Prospects Called Gloomy

Ford Faces Six Tough Races In South and West Tuesday

By Lon Cannon and Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, May 21 (WP).—Despite victories this week that gave him a badly needed boost in delegate strength, President Ford faces a struggle in the primaries directly ahead.

The President claimed to have "regained his momentum" by winning the Michigan and Maryland primaries, but his strategists were gloomy about his prospects next week.

"We'll be lucky if we win two of the six primaries next Tuesday," a Ford strategist said after a White House meeting.

The main reason for the pessimism is that the game shifts next week from Mr. Ford's home state and from the East, where Mr. Reagan is weakest, to the West and South, where the former California governor is stronger politically than the President.

A total of 179 delegates to the Republican National Convention will be chosen Tuesday in six states—Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Idaho, Nevada and Oregon. Also, 71 delegates will be chosen this weekend in state conventions in Alaska, Kansas and Vermont and in congressional district caucuses in Virginia.

Uncommitted Delegates Mr. Reagan has won 510 delegates compared with 433 for Mr. Ford. But the President is believed to have a substantial edge

among the 374 uncommitted delegates.

What Tuesday's primaries demonstrated, more than anything, is that the Republican presidential contest this year is one of consistently missed opportunities.

Whenever a candidate has had a chance to knock his opponent out of the race, he has instead blown a critical primary.

This seeming inability to withstand political prosperity has virtually assured that both Mr. Reagan and Mr. Ford will be in the race all the way until the Republican National Convention in Kansas City.

The President missed his chances to win an early victory when he lost the March 23 primary in North Carolina, where his advocates were confident of victory. Mr. Ford failed another key test May 1, when Mr. Reagan swept the 96 delegate contests in Texas, a crucial test of his presumed Sun Belt strength.

The momentum generated by Mr. Reagan's Texas victory led to vital victories in Indiana and Nebraska. That, in turn, enhanced the importance of the Michigan primary, where a defeat for Mr. Ford might have sent the President's campaign into a fatal decline.

But Mr. Reagan fell flat Tuesday. While his strategists were hoping for a strong race that would give him from 35 to 40 of Michigan's GOP delegates, which are allocated on a proportional basis, Mr. Reagan won just slightly more than a third of the vote in Mr. Ford's home state. The president won 55 delegates to Mr. Reagan's 28.

It was worse in Maryland, where Mr. Ford swept all of the congressional districts and took all of the state's 43 delegates.

Since Mr. Ford seems nearly certain to suffer a net loss of delegates to Mr. Reagan Tuesday, the big delegate gain was especially welcome to the President. Mr. Ford's strategists believe they can hold those uncommitted delegates in Michigan and Texas in committed delegate totals; they concede that the President's position may deteriorate if Mr. Reagan gets too far ahead of him.

While Mr. Ford claimed new momentum from his most recent victories and Mr. Reagan shrugged off the two losses as unimportant, the strategists on both sides took a more balanced view.

Their collective judgment was that the two primaries restored the morale of the President's once-despairing campaign workers and helped his delegate total, but won't have a decisive effect on next week's primaries.

Most-Win State Published polls in California show Mr. Reagan well ahead in the race for that state's 167 delegates. Mr. Reagan's strategists concede that California is a must-win state for the former governor.

U.S. A-Dumps Contaminate Ocean Floors

Evidence Discovered Of Radioactive Leaks

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, May 21 (NYT).—A federal scientist has reported discovering traces of plutonium and cesium contaminating the ocean floor off the East and West Coasts of the United States.

The radioactive materials appear to have leaked from thousands of 55-gallon drums of low-level radioactive wastes dumped into the ocean about 120 miles east of the border between Maryland and Delaware, and 35 miles west of San Francisco.

A description of the underwater search of the dumping areas and the discovery of the radioactive materials was presented by the International Atomic Energy Agency on March 28 by Robert Dyer, an oceanographer with the Environmental Protection Agency.

Mr. Dyer, 38, said at a briefing Wednesday that the contamination, which he discovered using the manned submersible Alvin and an unmanned submersible equipped with a sonar device and cameras, "has not yet translated itself into any health hazard."

The scientist emphasized that he was neither for nor against the dumping of radioactive wastes in the ocean but believed that the technical questions involved in the practice should be examined.

The dumping areas examined by Mr. Dyer during the summers of 1974 and last year had been designated by the Atomic Energy Commission to receive low-level radioactive wastes from 1940 to 1970, although relatively little was dumped in the last eight years of the period.

The Atlantic dump was used for the disposal of about 14,300 drums of such radioactive materials as wiping cloths, coveralls and dead experimental animals.

The oceanographer conducted his search of this area inside the Alvin, an underwater research vessel operated for the Navy by the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution.

The Pacific dump, located near the Farallon Islands west of San Francisco, was used to dispose of some 47,500 drums of low-level material. The search of this area was made with the help of Curv 3, an underwater recovery vehicle operated by the Navy.

Core Samples In his paper, the oceanographer said core samples taken in the mud and sand near both intact and broken drums in the Pacific site showed that the level of plutonium "contamination in surface sediments is shown to be from 2 to 25 times higher than the maximum expected concentration that would have resulted from weapons-testing fallout."

Mr. Dyer said his survey found cesium contamination in the Atlantic dump "with concentrations ranging from 3-70 times higher than the maximum expected fallout concentration."

Another factor that raised questions about dispersal of the radioactive material was that both the Atlantic and Pacific sites were subject to deep-water ocean currents.

Mr. Dyer found that some of the barrels in the Pacific had been crushed, apparently because of water pressing against air pockets left in the material sealed in the barrels with plugs of cement at each end. Many of the barrels showed signs of corrosion, but none had been breached solely by corrosion.

Doctor Censured In U.S. for Pulling Youth's Stitches

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 21 (AP).—The Alabama State Board of Medical Examiners has censured and placed on a year's probation a white doctor accused of removing freshly sewn stitches from the arm of a 14-year-old black patient who had only \$30 toward the doctor's fee of \$25.

The board declined to revoke the medical license of Dr. Bobby Merkle, the only doctor in Uniontown, Ala., who was accused of removing stitches from the arm of a 14-year-old black patient who had only \$30 toward the doctor's fee of \$25.

The vote followed a closed-door hearing in which the board questioned 29 witnesses about the charges against Dr. Merkle.

Dr. Merkle was charged in a \$50,000 damage suit with removing three newly sewn stitches from Melvin Armstrong's arm on July 3, 1974, when the youth told him he could not pay the \$25 fee.

Last month, an all-white jury awarded the boy's father, Robert Armstrong, damages of \$20—the cost of having the wound restitched by a physician in a neighboring community.

Papua New Guinea Ties PORT MORESBY, Papua New Guinea, May 21 (Reuters).—This country has established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, Romania, Singapore, Mexico and South Korea. Foreign Affairs Minister Sir Maori Kidī announced.

NEW ITALY-GREECE CAR-FERRY 3 RINDIS CORINTH ATHENS IN 20 HOURS FOR MORE DETAILS CALL: LONDON 01.7261 PARIS 24.72.01 FRANKFURT 22.71.21 ZURICH 22.62.21 STUTTGART 22.72.11 STOCKHOLM 22.72.11 ATHENS 22.72.11 GENOA 22.72.11 NAPLES 22.72.11

SEIKO Digital Quartz LC Chronograph A technological breakthrough It tells the time and date and turns into a stopwatch at the touch of a button.

The Seiko Digital Quartz LC Chronograph does more than any other kind of quartz watch. You push a button only to change it from a brilliantly accurate watch into a versatile stopwatch as you can see from the diagrams. It's just what you'd expect from Seiko. Seiko was the first to market the quartz watch after years of research. Today Seiko is the world's leader in quartz watches with an extensive selection of men's and women's styles to choose from. And Seiko's expertise in every phase of the watchmaking process makes it possible for Seiko to make any part of any Seiko watch, and to exercise a unique quality control system through every step from design to completion. Whatever Seiko Quartz model you select, you get more than just a technologically advanced timepiece. You get the watch that's changing the world's standard of accuracy: Seiko Quartz.

SEIKO Someday all watches will be made this way.

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SEIKO Someday all watches will be made this way.

'Abnormal' Sex Upheld by Iowa Court

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 21 (Reuters).—An Iowa law that prohibited every sexual act except "normal" intercourse is unconstitutional, the state's supreme court has ruled.

In a 5-4 decision, the court said the law was an impermissible invasion of privacy. It ruled that the state had no legitimate interest in trying to regulate the sex lives of consenting adults.

The finding reversed the conviction of Robert Tischer, who was charged in October, 1974, after a barmat performed an act of oral sex for him.

Kennedy Denies He's Available for Democratic Draft

WASHINGTON, May 21 (NYT).—Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., denied last night that he had changed his position about being unavailable for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Asked in a telephone interview whether a report in the New York Daily News to the effect that he would accept a genuine draft were true, the senator said "No." He went on to say that his position was "unchanged" about running for national office.

He said he could not stop speculation about his intentions. The News reported that the senator would also be willing to serve as a vice-presidential nominee on a ticket headed by Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn.

The News gave no source for its report, but said that Sen. Kennedy's availability, "if indeed he would publicly choose to affirm it," would help Democrats who are looking for an alternative to Jimmy Carter.

The newspaper said that Sen. Kennedy's change of mind was a result of the apparent recovery of his 14-year-old son from bone cancer and his concern that liberal legislation such as national health insurance would not get solid backing from Mr. Carter.

Energy Agency Backs Crisis Plan For Sharing Oil

PARIS, May 21 (UPI).—The International Energy Agency, which groups the United States and 18 other key industrial nations, today approved a detailed program of operating rules that would automatically activate an oil-sharing plan in case of a new oil crisis.

Agency officials said that the energy sharing program would go automatically into effect among members if oil supplies dropped a certain percentage below normal levels. No figure was given, but agency sources said that the allocations would be provided if a member's energy supplies dropped by more than 7 per cent.

The agency was established in 1974 at the request of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger after the 1973 oil embargo by the 13-member Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries following the Middle East war that year.

It was the first time in peacetime that leading Western nations have adopted detailed rules for the sharing of vital energy resources in a crisis, agency sources emphasized.

Moscow Embassy Gets New Screens

MOSCOW, May 21 (UPI).—Workers have begun installing large new wire mesh screens at the U.S. Embassy, apparently to ward off radiation, and an embassy spokesman described them yesterday as being "more permanent."

Asked if this meant there had been a lack of progress in talks with the Soviet Union about microwaves at the embassy, he said "As far as we know the talks are continuing."

Embassy officials conceded recently that radiation had been detected at the embassy, apparently from Soviet monitoring devices. Workers installed screens of wire mesh embedded in plastic mostly on the inside of the embassy windows.

Papua New Guinea Ties PORT MORESBY, Papua New Guinea, May 21 (Reuters).—This country has established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, Romania, Singapore, Mexico and South Korea. Foreign Affairs Minister Sir Maori Kidī announced.

India Regrets Halt In Canada A-Aid

NEW DELHI, May 21 (Reuters).—The government has expressed regret and disappointment over Canada's decision to end nuclear cooperation with India.

External Affairs Minister Yashwantrao Chavan told Parliament that the Canadian government had unilaterally abrogated three agreements to supply nuclear equipment and technology. He said: "The government of India is examining the various implications and will take appropriate steps."

Canada suspended its nuclear assistance after India exploded an atomic device in May, 1974. Canadian External Affairs Minister Allan Rock said that further nuclear cooperation with India was impossible without satisfactory assurances against use of Canadian-supplied materials for nuclear explosions.

Miranda Warning High Court Reverses Ruling On Rights of Some Suspects

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, May 21 (NYT).—The Supreme Court unanimously reversed this week a lower federal court decision requiring that suspects who are called to testify before grand juries be given the same "Miranda warnings" about the right to remain silent and to have a lawyer that the police must give to suspects they have in custody.

However, the justices gave different reasons for joining, in the judgment reversing the lower court.

They also were split—with no single view supported by a majority—on the scope of a grand jury witness's Fifth Amendment protection against self-incrimination.

The lower court—the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, in New Orleans—had in its ruling extended the protection that the high court had established in its landmark 1966 Miranda decision, which held that suspects in custody must be told of various rights before the police questioned them.

Expansive View The U.S. District Court that had first considered the case involving a narcotics investigation—had taken the same expansive view of the Miranda warnings.

The Supreme Court, however, has in several cases in recent years been taking a restrictive view of the Miranda decision—over the strong dissents of its most liberal justices.

Panel Is Created In Drive to 'Draft' Sen. Humphrey

Sen. Humphrey

WASHINGTON, May 21 (NYT).—Political supporters of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, encouraged by primary setbacks to Jimmy Carter in the last 10 days, yesterday announced the formation of a committee to "draft" the Minnesota senator for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Rep. Paul Simon of Illinois and Joseph Crangle, a former New York State Democratic chairman, emphasized that they were proceeding without authorization from the senator. Notification of their plans, however, Sen. Humphrey did not ask them to stop.

Rep. Simon said at a Capitol Hill news conference he believed that Sen. Humphrey would have 300 delegates on the first ballot at the New York City convention in July, and that Mr. Carter would fall short of the 1,505 needed for nomination. On the second or third ballot, he said, there should be a "substantial shift in the direction of Humphrey."

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Britain's Sex-and-Politics Scandals: Where's the Proof?

By Robert B. Sample Jr.

LONDON, May 21 (NYT)—Britain is either on the verge of another controversy involving the alleged sexual irregularities of a prominent politician or it is indulging itself in a monumental and embarrassing waste of time and energy.

Nobody seems to know where the truth lies, but once again the newspapers, the politicians, the Foreign Office and Scotland Yard find themselves preoccupied not with the economy or the nation's basic problems but with hints of personal and diplomatic scandal.

There have been two charges in the last few days. One is potentially explosive but has so far resisted independent verification. The other appears to have been a hoax from start to finish.

A Blue Film Is Reported

First, the Guardian, one of Britain's "serious" papers, has said it has evidence that the South African Embassy attempted to obtain a pornographic film said to involve a prominent British politician thought to be a member of the Liberal party. The South Africans have denied any interest in the film, which may not exist, but the Guardian is

clinging to its story that there is a conspiracy afoot to smear Liberals.

Second, the British Broadcasting Corp., another respected institution, gave prime-time exposure recently to a man who identified himself as Lt. Col. Frederick Cheeseman. He presented a long list of impressive credentials, asserted he had been recruited by South Africa's Bureau of State Security and charged that South Africa had compiled elaborate dossiers on leading British Liberals.

A Flare-Up of Headlines

The next day Mr. Cheeseman admitted after several press inquiries that he had never been in the U.S. Air Force, as he had asserted, and was down on his luck. Capitalizing on the prevailing atmosphere of suspicion, he said he had bribed the BBC into putting him on the air and had made up a fictitious story about South African espionage in order to improve his image and the "standard of living of my wife and family."

The interesting point is why the BBC and many newspapers were so easily deceived. And the reason they were deceived, it is believed, is that both the Guardian's "blue-film" story, which has

neither been proved nor disproved, and the Cheeseman episode fell on ground that had been well fertilized by the magic code words "sex" and "South Africa"—as well as a general worldwide readiness to believe charges of corruption in government.

Just last week Jeremy Thorpe, leader of the Liberal party, resigned over allegations that he had once had a homosexual relationship, allegations he denied but never satisfactorily explained. Meanwhile, no less a figure than former Prime Minister Harold Wilson asserted that "anti-democratic" foreign forces, by which he meant South Africans, were deploying unlimited funds to discredit British politicians and the "democracy in this country."

Creating a Climate

Taken together, the Thorpe resignation and the Wilson suggestion that Mr. Thorpe was the victim of a defamatory campaign of South African espionage improved the climate for the article in the Guardian about the sex film and the emergence of Mr. Cheeseman on the BBC.

What is not clear is how much there is to charges that the South Africans are up to no good. The South Africans recalled John Rus-

sow, the junior embassy official who the Guardian said was interested in the pornographic film—but only, they said, to get him away from "hounding by the press."

The South African ambassador here has also denied any attempt to begin a conspiracy against Britain. The security chief in Pretoria has denied Mr. Cheeseman's allegations.

What is very clear, however, is that the notion that there may be a South African conspiracy exercises a powerful hold here, buttressed by a political rationale.

By destroying the Liberals, the theory goes, the South Africans improve the chances of the Conservative party for gaining power in the next election because, in this view, Liberals tend to vote Tory rather than Labor, when given the chance.

Interests and Sympathies

A Conservative administration, the logic concludes, would be more congenial to South African interests, less sympathetic to black nationalism in the rest of Africa.

Armed with this rationale—and, according to some cynics, propelled by a fear of being beaten in a story by competitors—the press has liberals the South African "conspiracy" with an eagerness that may yet yield real dividends, but that has also made the press vulnerable to anyone who comes along with a story about espionage and personal intrigue.

A "Walter Mitty"

Mr. Cheeseman, for example, told his BBC audience that he had served in the intelligence branch of the U.S. Air Force, the Royal Air Force and the Royal Canadian Air Force before he was invited to South Africa to work for the Bureau of State

Security. He also said that he had subsequently decided, as a matter of conscience, to tell British Liberals that the South Africans were compiling damaging information about them. He apparently produced none of the alleged dossiers when he met with Liberal leaders.

Inquiries later produced no evidence that Mr. Cheeseman

had been a member of air-force intelligence in any of the three countries. Meanwhile, British newspapers interviewed his neighbors in Bonnington, a small town in Kent, and the neighbors said they were amused to see this "Walter Mitty" turn up on television.

Mr. Cheeseman—whose qualifications, which included run-ins with the law, were apparently not checked by the BBC or the Liberals anxious to believe his story—admitted afterward that he had "spun a web" to gain personal notoriety.

Less amused but more embarrassed were Liberal leaders who had hoped to use Mr. Cheeseman's assertions about dossiers to prove their case about a conspiracy. David Steele, a Liberal member of Parliament and a contender for the leadership position vacated by Mr. Thorpe, said he has passed Mr. Cheeseman's accusations on to Scotland Yard and the Foreign Office. But he said, at a rueful news conference that Mr. Cheeseman "could easily be a nut."

The Foreign Office, Scotland Yard and the BBC were all silent on the matter.

Politician Cited

The case of the "blue movie" involving a high-ranking politician may turn out to have more substance, but here again nobody knows.

The essence of the Guardian article was that a young man somehow came into possession of a movie showing a high-ranking official engaging in erotic activities. The young man called the South African Embassy, and Mr. Rusow was said to have shown interest in obtaining the film.

A meeting was arranged, and it was attended, as well by a Guardian reporter, presumably because the young man had tip-

ped off the paper in advance. The embassy has since released a transcript of the conversation in Mr. Rusow's office that purports to show that the South Africans had no interest in the film. But the Guardian has asked: If that is so, why did the embassy agree so eagerly to see the young man in the first place?

Scotland Yard may be able to unravel all this. But in the meantime, the number of embarrassed and angry parties continues to multiply. The BBC is unhappy over its promotion of Mr. Cheeseman. The South Africans are unhappy for the same reason. And the Liberals—who are supposed to be the targets of it all—feel that the furor has complicated their efforts to prove that a conspiracy against them by some South African interests does exist.

They have it. As one of them said, "We know they hate us, because we oppose their internal policies, and because our destruction could usher in Tory rule. But if that is all, why are they hounding us?"

Some Tories, however, expressed disagreement with the past logic of a South African interest in weakening the Liberal party.

"They think that if the Libs who hold only 34 seats in House of Commons, were defeated, the Conservatives would necessarily be the benefit. They assert also that they have no more sympathy for African aims than the party has been."

"If these dirty tricks of the Liberals have in fact a place," said Margaret Thatcher, Conservative leader, "then are not only wrong but misad."

In the House of Commons, Friday Prime Minister James Callaghan said he believed someone is indeed plotting against British politicians.

He repeated an allegation his predecessor, Sir Harold Wilson, that there is some kind of campaign going on against the Liberals.

"There is no doubt, as the investigation proceeds, despite the perils that surround that there are attempts to gain against individual members of the Liberal party," he said.

"As to who is making it, that is not something that can go into at this stage. Security authorities are trying to gain the reports that have been made."

Mr. Callaghan said he was considering asking Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland to make a statement on the matter being made into all the allegations.

Bonn Aide Says Spy Case Woman Confesses in Part

BONN, May 21 (Reuters)—West German Federal Prosecutor Erwin Fisher said last night that a Foreign Ministry secretary, arrested last Friday on suspicion of spying for East Germany, has confessed in part to accusations against her.

Hilge Berger, 35, has not yet been charged and no details of the alleged admissions have been revealed.

The spy scandal is also said to involve a mysterious 40-year-old man who called himself Klaus Wechsler. Authorities here say they believe the wanted man was Miss Berger's control.

The scandal has embarrassed both Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government and the opposition Christian Democratic Union (CDU). Miss Berger worked for a senior CDU official before working for Foreign Ministry State Secretary Sigismund von Braun.

On Wednesday, Jürgen von Altmann, head of the section of West Germany's foreign intelligence service dealing with classified NATO material, was suspended.

The federal prosecutor's office said the two cases were not linked.

Berlin Checkpoint To Be Rebuilt

WEST BERLIN, May 21 (Reuters)—Checkpoint Charlie, an old wooden building facing the Berlin Wall which became a symbol of the cold war, was torn down today to make way for a new, larger building.

Since East Germany erected the wall on Aug. 13, 1961, Checkpoint Charlie had been the only international crossing point for foreigners going to East Berlin by car or on foot.

An American military spokesman said the exact location of the old building will be set up in a museum as a reminder of the cold war days.

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Philippines Typhoon Causes 19 Deaths

MANILA, May 21 (Reuters)—Typhoon Olga left 19 persons dead, 19 missing and more than 20,000 in emergency shelters today after the worst storm to hit Manila for years.

Wind and rain from the typhoon today brought floods to the Philippines' northeastern provinces. President Ferdinand Marcos declared a state of calamity in the flooded areas.

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THEATER
Stylized Eroticism From Japanese

Thomas Quinn Curtiss
NIES, May 21 (AP).—The nation of the present is the erotic film, directed by Nagisa Oshima, "The Empire of the Senses." The film is a sadomasochistic re-creation of a servant girl and her keeper, it concludes a horrific sequence in which a man mutilates her lover. About the film spread and prurient crowds are lining the doors to see it. The scenario is based on a crime novel by 1936, but Oshima has taken out of the police register into a somewhat of realism. His screenplay that mad passion is only fed in death. The Grand of climax is approached singular cinematic artistry. Episodes are doused in lacrima. And there is a ritual of the acting direction. An Oriental sensibility permeates all; one of Yuki Mishima, a Japanese author, committed hara-kiri in Tokyo years ago. (The film is shown as part of the Directors' Fortnight program.)

phrase of the Mayerling tragedy. As the Archduke Rudolf was a middle-aged neurotic when he and his mistress were found shot to death at a hunting lodge in 1889, it is disconcerting to find him impersonated by a smooth-shaven undergraduate type who is usually without his trousers. In this version, the archduke has retired to an enormous estate with an opera troupe, also naked and also engaged in plotting the empire's downfall. Wearing opies of porno movie nature swirl in Janco's familiar brand of circling choreography. Finally, after everyone has had more than enough and the archduke's court has taken to manly singing "Bah, Bah, Black Sheep," the emperor orders out the army to slay the ringleaders of the revolting nudist colony. There is some lovely photography and balletic movement, but Janco's script is extremely silly. "Private Vices, Public Virtues," filmed in Italian, is an Italian entry in the competition.



Elko Matsuda and Tasuya Fuji in Oshima's "The Empire of the Senses."

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ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new stage productions:

"Eden," by Steve Carter and produced by the Negro Ensemble Company, "is pure melodrama, but cleverly done," Clive Barnes says. Set in New York in 1937, it contrasts native black New Yorkers with an immigrant West Indian family, led by an autocratic follower of Marcus Garvey, who has nothing but contempt for his neighbors. "Despite its melodramatic structure and almost soap opera tone, it's engrossing. You care about these characters. Everything has the conviction of authenticity to it," Graham Brown says. "It's marvelous as the father and Edith Taylor is 'fine as his embittered wife.' It has been 'sensitively staged' by Edmund Cambridge."

"Legend," by Samuel Taylor, is a Western. "A genre that is scarce on Broadway," Mel Gussow says, "and this may be the one that will make them even scarcer." There are a lot of guns and noise, "unfortunately, not loud enough to smother the dialogue," Elizabeth Ashby, "the heroine of this misadventure, is 'a bank robber being held in the home of the

On U.S. Team

Italy Gets Revenge at Bridge Meet

MONTE CARLO, May 21 (UPI).—Italy got its revenge on the United States today in the world bridge Olympiad, but at the same time it slipped to second place behind Brazil with only four matches of the 46-round tournament still to be played.

The Italians, defending champions in the Olympiad, lost to the United States in the Bermuda Bowl final two weeks ago. But today it was a different story when Italy outscored the Americans to earn 17 victory points to three for the United States.

The U.S. team went into this round in seventh place. Two factors dropped Italy from first to second place. First, Brazil got the maximum 20 victory points by blitzing Hungary, and second, West Germany won

SHARPS AND FLATS

LONDON—The Rolling Stones are at Earl's Court May 22 and 23. Leonard Cohen is at the Royal Albert Hall May 25 at 7 p.m. Shirley MacLaine is appearing tonight at the Palladium. The Lee Konitz-Warne Marsh quartet is at Ronnie Scott's.

THE HAGUE—Chuck Berry will be at the Congressgebouw May 23 at 8 p.m.

AMSTERDAM—The group Kiss will be at the Congrescentrum May 23 at 8 p.m.

BERLIN—The Manhattan Transfer will be at the Philharmonie May 24 at 8 p.m.

GENEVA—Sir Charles Thompson will be at the Popcorn Club from May 24-31.

Lionel Hampton, completing his European tour, will be in Hamburg May 22, in Antwerp May 24 and in Paris May 26 at the Théâtre de l'Est Parisien.

The new album of Jerome Van Jones, former accompanist for the Stars of Faith, has recently been released on the BASF label.

PARIS—Kiss will be at the Olympia May 22 at 3 p.m.; Nils Lofgren at the Elysée-Montmartre May 24 at 8 p.m.; Chuck Berry at the Olympia May 25 at 7 and 10 p.m. On May 26 there will be a jazz concert at La Muralité, featuring the quartets of Elvin Jones, Billy Harper, Frank Wright and Noah Howard. Frank Williams and Derry Hall are appearing tonight at the Coupes Chou. There will be a folk and progressive jazz festival at the suburban Université de Vincennes from noon to midnight on May 22.

This week's top single in the United States is "Welcome Back" by John Sebastian, and in Britain, "Fernando" by Abba.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

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LONDON, May 21 (AP).—American collector Norton Simon paid \$23,000 yesterday for a first edition set of 33 bullfight engravings by Goya.

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Michigan and Maryland

There is a message in the primary returns from Michigan and Maryland—and it is, oddly, a message from Gerald Ford... for Jimmy Carter. Mr. Ford managed to improve his condition substantially in both contests against former Gov. Reagan. And he did so, in our judgment, largely by playing his strongest card which is the presidency. Mr. Ford had been letting his own campaign strategy be defined by his opponent. Worse, he was letting Mr. Reagan define the issues as well. Wisely, we think, the President got off his defensive kick—the petulance and the retorting and the small-bore resentment. And he did so, interestingly, at more or less the same moment that Mr. Carter began to get on one. God knows, Mr. Carter has reason to feel set upon from all directions and to feel that he has been personally targeted in many unfair ways by his primary opponents who have sought to make his success the issue. But that is the invariable fate of front-runners.

The question is also an invariable one: Whether the front-runner will succumb to the temptation to snipe back, to become testy and personal himself. The alternative is harder, but in the long run the only route to success. It is to capitalize on one's advantage in leading the field by insisting on a kind of quasi-presidential response—i.e., sticking to the issues, avoiding nasty cat fights and showing a degree of magnanimity and stature that is a further attraction to voters.

Mr. Carter's opponents have accused him of being slick, of being long on blather and short on hard answers to hard questions. Obviously Mr. Carter thinks this is a bum rap, and in many respects—especially in relation to what his opponents themselves have been saying on the issues—it is. But there is at least some evidence that this charge has found a resonance in many voters' minds and, that being the case, there is only one way for him to respond to this charge and overwhelm it. That is for him to make the necessary extra effort to be more specific and better understood. We believe his exceptionally good statement on nuclear technology—its promises and its dangers—delivered last week, was precisely the kind of thoughtful, detailed and sophisticated approach to the issues that Jimmy

Carter should be taking. We believe his exchange of abuse with Gov. Brown of California in the Maryland primary was precisely the wrong kind of approach for him to be taking. Are the others "ganging up" on him? Of course they are. Did his so-called exercise in idealism fail in Maryland? Of course. But Mr. Carter had some fairly heavy machinery going for him in Michigan—it's not a crime. The fact is that Jimmy Carter was probably right the first time: People are looking for something more reassuring and uplifting than the old politics of name-calling, reaction and put-down.

This is all the more important for Mr. Carter, because if anything is certain, it is that the pressures are going to get heavier and worse for him before they ease up—one way or another. The three principal stop-Carter candidates are going to continue to pick their primaries carefully and yield to each other. Sen. Church awaits Mr. Carter in Idaho; he and Gov. Brown will try to do the job in Oregon. Rep. Udall will sit that one out and attempt to set other ambushes along the way. Mr. Carter can't win them all. But even while losing some he is likely to keep on acquiring delegates. He cannot, however, afford in this process to give the impression he has begun to give of a beleaguered, and now faltering, candidate who is hating back at the others out of anxiety and lack of confidence.

And that is exactly the problem President Ford, by a switch in his tactics, may have begun to overcome. To be sure, the political landscape, as viewed from the Ford White House, is far from serene. He is not even a bona fide front-runner at the moment. But he seems to us at any rate to be conducting at last the only kind of campaign that offers him the hope of success. If that's what the people of Maryland and Michigan were saying about the Ford campaign, it strikes us as logical for Mr. Carter to take that message under advisement. Jimmy Carter is still way out front. And he can still lose. The point is that the principal way by which he can lose—maybe the only way—is by losing his composure now.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Watch on Intelligence

When the temporary Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities goes out of business in two weeks after fifteen months of productive and responsible work under the chairmanship of Senator Church, it will be succeeded by a permanent watchdog committee with real powers to oversee the disparate intelligence community—the first such committee in U.S. history.

The effect of having a select committee on intelligence—which comes at least 20 years after it was originally proposed—could be twofold: It could improve the functioning of the intelligence agencies themselves because of close senatorial supervision, and end some of the worst practices of the past against the civil liberties of Americans.

A long train of abuses was revealed by the

Church committee, including CIA assassination plots, FBI electronic espionage against prominent persons and organizations, National Security Agency invasions of private cable messages, and an Army spy program against political dissenters.

There will still be safeguards for national security information; but the permanent committee will have the essential authority to look into budgetary requests, including those for secret intelligence activities that have been hidden in several other budgets in the past. Existing military committees will continue to exercise review powers, but the basic reform of establishing an independent intelligence committee has finally been achieved. The national security—and the nation—should benefit.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

'Global Coping'

To students, teachers, artists and scholars in 100 countries, "Fulbright" is the magic passport that opens new worlds of knowledge, understanding and experience. It has now been 30 years since the international exchange scholarship program was created by the Fulbright Act. In the early years, much of the program was financed with foreign currency acquired from the sale of war surplus property abroad. By 1961, the act was expanded and consolidated with other federal programs concerning educational exchange in the Fulbright-Hays Act. The program is under the overall supervision of a Board of Foreign Scholarships, appointed by the president. It is based on a series of bilateral agreements with the governments of other countries. A number of these governments also share the cost of the program. In many countries, nongovernmental academic institutions help administer it. So far, about 120,000 students, scholars and artists have been given the opportunity to broaden their horizons by study and travel in countries other than their own. Of these, 45,000 were Americans.

The Fulbright-Hays Board decided to mark the 30th anniversary of the program with a series of 10 regional alumni seminars rather than simply with ceremonial celebrations. All told, some 2,000 intellectual lead-

ers around the United States and a number of foreign scholars have participated in these seminars, which explored the meaning and potentials of educational exchange for both the United States and a troubled world. The meetings came to an end this week with a three-day symposium at the Freer Gallery of Art. The symposium attempted to assess the importance of international cultural exchange to our foreign policy. But the answer seems to be that there is no way to measure it except in general terms. The late historian Arnold Toynbee once called the Fulbright program one of the most generous and imaginative acts since World War II. Music critic Robert Taftman measures its impact in another way: At one point, he recalls, five out of seven stars of the Metropolitan Opera were former Fulbright scholars. Alumni have gone on to become prime ministers, Nobel prize winners, professors, parliamentarians and cultural leaders all over the world. As John Richardson Jr., the assistant secretary for educational and cultural affairs at the State Department, put it: The program has taught the United States "global coping—a sense of ease in dealing with the world and of discerning reality through the dust thrown up by the clash of ideologies."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 22, 1901

ST. PETERSBURG—The sensational stories of labor riots in Russia are sufficiently dispensed in an interview with a St. Petersburg mill owner. He says that the so-called riots are nothing more than the uproarious effects of too much drinking, a form of amusement to which, it seems, the Russian workman is peculiarly addicted.

Fifty Years Ago

May 22, 1926

PORTLAND, Ore.—A number of airplanes have been added to the forest patrol of the state as a part of the campaign inaugurated this season to prevent the recurrence of the disastrous fires which have ravaged the standing timber of the state in past years. The patrol work has already started with an efficient signaling system.



How Best to Use Human Energy

By C. L. Sulzberger

OSLO—West Europe's impressive economic recovery after World War II's disruption and destruction depended upon four key factors: (1) Provision of adequate investment funds as initially made possible through the Marshall Plan; (2) Systematizing markets and tariffs as provided in the European Economic Community; (3) Availability of ample supplies of reasonably priced energy; and (4) A generous reservoir of labor.

In terms of a historic era, one can say this period terminated approximately in 1974, with the onset of the worst recession in 40 years. Phases (1) and (2) had already been well taken care of. But reliance on cheap petroleum came to an end with the Arab oil boycott in 1973. And the difficulty with which Europe initially faced this, including a severe economic setback, was soon reflected in the labor market.

Unesco, which has devoted much study to the subject, estimates that in 1973 over 10 million foreign workers held jobs in Common Market Europe, which comes to about 4 per cent of the EEC's entire population. The largest figures were for France (3,608,400), West Germany (2,539,400) and Britain (2,579,000).

EEC Has Bulk

Other countries, indeed, have many migrant workers, including Switzerland, Sweden, Germany, Finland, Czechoslovakia (mainly Yugoslavs and Cypriots) and even Greece, where numerous Africans accept the poorest jobs. But the EEC represents by far the greatest proportion.

Today there are hundreds of thousands of Algerians, Portuguese and Spaniards in France; Turks, Greeks, Italians and Yugoslavs in West Germany; Indians and Pakistanis in Britain; Surinamese in the Netherlands; and Mexicans in Belgium. The great majority were initially welcomed (and considerable numbers entered illegally). Nevertheless, there is some hostility to this modern form of indentured foreign labor, the travel expenses of which were often incurred by host enterprises.

Although local citizens avoid badly rewarded, dangerous jobs, however, and tend to display themselves against de facto ghetto areas like those where poor Algerians dwell, Jean-Paul Sartre explains: "The superexploitation of the African worker is necessary for the French capitalist economy."

An unpleasant atmosphere spread when the mid-1970s recession set in and there was increased competition for employment. One even heard complaints that migrant workers received (as entitled) unemployment insurance and, while continuing to reside abroad, sent home their meager compensation checks. Economic difficulties and a continuing high rate of unemployment in most EEC lands have recently started to extrude immigrant laborers back to their original homelands. Thus many of the 900,000 Yugoslav-Germans or "guest workers" are being forced to return to Yugoslavia from West Germany.

The immediate result of this trend is to export recession or to heighten it in those countries least prepared to bear its strain. Yugoslavia already has an unemployment rate of 600,000 (about 11 per cent). Now it is reckoned that about 100,000 Yugoslavs per annum are being repatriated from Western Europe. Belgrade hopes an expanding economic policy may create new jobs; but the problem is difficult. Basically speaking, Common Market Europe today opposes further immigration, which is popular with its public opinion. But what will be the ultimate repercussions in such ill-prepared lands as Algeria, Morocco, Por-

tugal or Turkey when their colonies of workers abroad, who sent back regular remittances, now struggle home, with neither remittances nor jobs? Jonathan Power notes in "Western Europe's Migrant Workers" (and he quotes Robert McNamara) the choice is "between the political costs of reform and the political risks of rebellion." Several study groups are increasingly concerned with the problems involved.

Question of Rights

Unesco urges that young migrant workers be allowed full participation in decisions concerning themselves and also be granted language instruction during and at their work. The Council of Europe has endorsed a proposal that all migrant workers should receive civil and political rights in their host countries.

But another field exists where perhaps greater results can be achieved: This is the planning of job programs in the workers' home countries or development of new centers where workers who cannot find jobs in their own lands may again seek employment abroad. Newly rich petroleum nations like Saudi Arabia and Libya are but one example. The former has already started recruiting in Europe's unemployment pool.

Nevertheless international coordination of such efforts is needed, whether by UN or subordinate agencies like Unesco or the International Labor Organization. Surely a floating source of labor, available when and where needed, is of value to the whole world, developed and developing. But it should be regulated by codes protecting workers against exploitation.

You can still get an argument around here about some of these reforms. There are critics, for example, who think a Senate intelligence oversight committee will have too much power and others who think it still won't have enough. The campaign financing laws were sloppy drawn and still contain some tampering loopholes, and authority has been so dispersed in the House that it often encourages more talk than decision. But on the whole, few observers would deny that the system is in the process of historic improvement.

By insisting on a permanent intelligence oversight committee, the Senate did not destroy the authority of the Armed Services or Judiciary Committees in this field, but provided that they too would have responsibility for supervising the activities of different intelligence agencies. Thus there will be a double check.

This was strongly opposed by Sen. Goldwater, Strom Thurmond and others who wanted to remove the new watchdog committee's legislative jurisdiction over the Defense Department's intelligence operations; but in the end, Mike Mansfield, who has been fighting for intelligence reform for 30 years, worked out a strong oversight compromise that persuaded a large majority of the Senate. What the Senate has done here is of fundamental importance.

It has reformed the old corrupt practices of political campaign financing, perhaps not as effectively as it might, but again

ruin even for the strongest nations. Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Bhutto are the best leaders India and Pakistan ever had. They are both strong-willed, sincere and honest; and both are trying not only to heal the wounds of long-time colonialism, but also fighting subversion, espionage and corruption. So let us all help them, so that peace on the subcontinent will be an example for other warring nations.

A. E. SAJJAD
Chaville, France.

Letters

Pakistan-Indian Ties

I am glad that Pakistan and India are renewing their ties. I hope that they will settle their other disputed questions also, if they want a true and lasting peace, which can be obtained only through love and justice. Love and justice is the path of wisdom which leads to progress and prosperity, while hate and injustice is the way to war, death and destruction—something history has shown us leads only to

ruin even for the strongest nations.

Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Bhutto are the best leaders India and Pakistan ever had. They are both strong-willed, sincere and honest; and both are trying not only to heal the wounds of long-time colonialism, but also fighting subversion, espionage and corruption. So let us all help them, so that peace on the subcontinent will be an example for other warring nations.

A. E. SAJJAD
Chaville, France.

Avoiding Urban Mistakes Cities Fit for Men

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—"What did these vain and presumptuous men intend? How did they expect to raise this lofty mass against God, when they had built it above all the mountains and clouds of the earth's atmosphere?"—this is Saint Augustine writing about Babylon in his "City of God," yet it could easily be Robert Ward writing about "The Home of Man" in his new book prepared for Habitat, the UN Conference of Human Settlements, which opens in Vancouver at the end of the month. Or it could be Jonathan Raban in his collected essays on metropolitan life, "Soul City." The city, he writes, "has always been an embodiment of hope and a source of festering guilt: A dream pursued, and found vain, wanting and destructive."

Saint Augustine wrote the "City of God" in a state of sorrowful contemplation of a succession of earthly cities. The city of man, he believed, ought to be a harmonious reflection of the city of God; in actuality it is vulgar, busy and corrupt, a place so brutal that it lacks even the dignity of the saints. Saint Augustine would surely write the same way today if reincarnated in Chicago, Calcutta, Manila or Johannesburg.

Paton's Description
Jonathan Power: Who can forget Alan Paton's dark description of that doomed city? "We shall live from day to day, and put more locks on the doors, and get a fine figure of dog when the fine figure of man next door has pangs of cold and hunger gnawing at his temples, and the beauty of the trees by night and the rapture of lovers under the stars, these things shall we forgo. We shall forgo the glowing home drunken through the midnight streets and the evening walk over the starlit veldt. We shall be careful and knock this off our lives and that off our lives, and hedge ourselves about with safety and precaution."

Jonathan Power is, it is true, a little more pessimistic, but which of us city dwellers would not agree that this does not touch some primal instinct we have that tells us this is the way our own city might go? But there is another instinct, close to us too, that orders us to construct a better city. Plato did this in his Republic. Napoleon III asked Baron Haussmann to build a beautiful Paris. Le Corbusier, with his radiant city. But he was not alone. Heavens, Le Corbusier's cardinal principles:

- The plan: totalitarian.
- The death of the street.
- Classification of simple speeds and complex speeds.
- Arrangement of roads to an

If Habitat does anything to tell those cities across the world—trying to modernize and use the mistakes we have in the developed countries—wherever the tower begins to rise, up to the tower tower.

Barbara Ward puts much of the blame behind the "new cities," the young communist countries, built by the new dictators themselves. She says "Miserable and cluttered 'shanty towns' may look from a distance like the new cities, but they are the old cities, with all their old faults; it is increasingly realized that within many of shantytowns are active, shrewd, hopeful citizens who while perfectly aware of a present squalor, are convinced that the city offers possibilities themselves and certainly for their children. The only chance of a better life. And she goes on to talk about how to upgrade shantytowns. Make available small amounts of credit so that shantytown sprout, houses can be improved, built, clean water in.

This is the thinking which motivated the "sites and plans" now being fostered by World Bank. The Tondo District of Manila is one example: original government plan was to demolish the shantytown, to build a new one. But the families would have been evicted over 30 kilometers away from their work. The new project, says Ward, will keep most of the shantytown. The illegal part of the squatters will now be reversed. Their new security tenure will act as an incentive to improve and innovate. As roads, drainage, water, sewer, rubbish collection and electricity will be provided. Schools, health clinics are being built.

Help Thousands
Instead of the hard-core government spending \$4,000 a year to build concrete blocks for a 10 can keep its unit costs down \$300, with the opportunity to build more homes for families. Ron McNamara, the World Bank president, is visibly excited at the potential for this kind of help improvement. He comments "Once upgraded projects pay legal tenure, the poor are not willing to spend on home improvement, but do so with modern, and remarkable for its low cost. The World Bank is now planning around here is to get through the weekend."

This may be too pessimistic. Good news has gone out of style in Washington and is scarcely recognized when it rises out of the turmoil, but reforms are being made ever so slowly, and the irony of it is that much credit has to be given to Richard Nixon, who came to the White House promising a "reformist administration," and finally helped achieve it, though not according to his plan.

Without ever quite saying so openly, the Executive branch has been insisting for years that intelligence operations could not be effective in a disorderly world if they were subjected to the normal constitutional legislative and financial controls of the Congress.

Sen. Fritz Mondale, D-Minn., called this a historic challenge: "Whether our unique system of constitutional checks and balances will be applied to the conduct of the multibillion-dollar intelligence operations at home and abroad." The Senate finally decided that they should.

Many serious problems of reform remain and are still under debate; control of special interest lobbying; executive reorganization especially of the domestic department and agencies; and improvement of Executive-legislative cooperation so that some kind of coherent planning and action can be achieved.

There is much talk of planning these days. John Gardner of Common Cause remarked recently, "and the opponents of planning shudder because they call to mind the Soviet five-year plans. They should stop worrying. On problems of any complexity, our government can't come up with a five-year plan. Long-range planning around here is to get through the weekend."

This may be too pessimistic. Good news has gone out of style in Washington and is scarcely recognized when it rises out of the turmoil, but reforms are being made ever so slowly, and the irony of it is that much credit has to be given to Richard Nixon, who came to the White House promising a "reformist administration," and finally helped achieve it, though not according to his plan.

Urban Sh...
Fit for...
Jonathan Pow...

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Exxon to Split Stock 2-for-1

Exxon directors have voted to recommend a 2-for-1 stock split and shareholders will be asked "in the near future" to approve a two-fold increase in the number of authorized shares to 500 million. The company emphasized that the recommended stock split "should not be construed to imply a forecast of earnings prospects or future dividends." Reducing the per share price of the outstanding stock is expected to broaden the market for the shares and increase the "liquidity" of the stock, it says. Exxon also notes that it plans record expenditures of \$1.9 billion over the next four years.

Xerox Sees Net Above \$300 Million

Xerox expects after-tax earnings this year to top \$300 million and says directors will be considering an increase in the company's common share dividend later this year. In 1975, Xerox earned \$341.6 million before a loss of \$97.3 million from discontinued mainframe computer operations and had net income after the loss of \$244.3 million. In 1974, the company earned \$229.3 million. Xerox is in "better shape than ever," in terms of present and long-term strengths, despite its 1975 earnings decline, says chairman C. Peter McColough. He says Xerox's business is strong, its cash flow solid, and its capital resources "sufficient." President Archie McCardell adds that Xerox remains confident of achieving its long-term goal of an

average annual growth rate of at least 15 per cent in revenues and profits and expects revenues to reach \$8 billion by 1980.

BMW Plans Dividend Increase

Bayrische Motoren Werke (BMW) will propose at its annual meeting on July 27 to raise the dividend for 1975 to 9 deutsche marks per share from 7 DM paid for 1974. BMW says it will also propose raising the share capital by 30 million DM to 230 million DM on the basis of one new share for each ten shares held. The shares will be sold at par value, or 50 DM. The 1976 dividend payment on the new shares will amount to half the regular dividend.

Japan Steel Makers to Lift Prices

Kawasaki Steel and Nippon Kokan are increasing prices on all major steel items averaging 10,000 yen per ton, the Japanese firms report. The price boost will be effective on July-August deliveries. Nippon Steel and Sumitomo Metal Industries are expected to follow suit early next week. The increases will be the third since last summer. Steelmakers claim they are now producing major items at an average loss of 10,000 yen per ton due to higher prices for raw materials and increased production costs. Nippon Kokan and Kawasaki are taking the lead in the current round of increases to take the pressure off Nippon Steel, which has been accused by Japan's Fair Trade Commission of leading an industry "conspiracy" to mark up prices in the two previous rounds, a Kawasaki spokesman says.

Tighter Fed Policy Is Expected

U.S. Money Supply Surges by \$2 Billion

By Douglas W. Cray

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—The U.S. money supply surged \$2 billion in the week ended May 12, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported yesterday.

The latest increase appeared to add fuel to marketplace concerns that a tighter monetary policy may be in the offing at the Fed.

The Fed's "benchmark revisions," made quarterly for the last several years, include deposit figures from commercial banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve. These deposit figures are given to the Fed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The benchmark revisions included in the data released yesterday did not include actual monetary aggregate levels except for those for the weeks ended May 5 and May 12.

However, revised annual growth rates were made available. Dating back to the last three months of 1975, these revised growth rates showed a lower rate in M-1 and a higher rate of growth in M-2.

The annual growth rate in M-1 in the first quarter of this year, for example, was 4.5 per cent below the benchmark revisions and 4.2 per cent after the revisions. On the other hand, the M-2 growth rate in the first quarter was 11.1 per cent prior to the revisions and 11.5 per cent after the revisions.

The revisions, though customary and expected, nonetheless occur at a time when considerable marketplace attention is being given to money supply growth rates. Monetary aggregates have been rising and this has led to considerable conjecture as to how much leeway the central bank will accept before suffering its monetary policies.

Benchmark revisions aside, the latest banking data did show that short-term rates in the money markets had moved up another notch. The latest increase was consistent with what market participants have perceived as a

recent rise in the rate of federal funds encouraged by the Fed. In the week ended May 19 the rate on federal funds—excess reserves commercial banks may lend one another—averaged 5.38 per cent. This was up 36 basis points from the average for the preceding week. A basis point is one hundredth of a percentage point.

Short-term rates in the latest banking week were up across the board. The three-month Treasury bill rate averaged 6.21 per cent, up 17 basis points. The 90-day day dealer-placed commercial paper rate averaged 5.43 per cent, up 18 basis points. The three-month certificate-of-deposit rate, in the secondary market, was up 17 basis points.

Third World States Say Upturn In West Will Be Weak, Brief

NAIROBI, May 21 (AP)—

Analysts from poor nations believe the current economic recovery in the West may be weak, short-lived and followed by another global recession, a survey showed yesterday.

The Third World analysts say the danger year could be 1978, and that much depends on how well the developed countries can

sustain and control growth. They say loose economic reins could allow another double-figure cost spiral, while too-tight controls could stifle the recovery and lead to a downturn more pronounced than in 1974-75.

Economists from industrial powers reject this view, although some European spokesmen gathered in Nairobi have emphasized a need for careful management of the upswing.

A U.S. official said poor nations seeking vast international reforms would naturally make gloomy predictions about the present system. He said the recovery in Europe, the United States and Japan "shows every sign of being a measured and sustainable one that will go on for several years."

Economists were interviewed during the month-long fourth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Some 110 Third World countries have expressed at the meetings ideological and philosophical objections to free-market systems that, they say, benefit only a rich elite.

They are calling for market controls and a multi-billion-dollar program of aid and technology to forestall what they forecast as an eventual revolt of the poor around the world.

Industrial nations connote the necessity of doing more for underdeveloped regions but, with some exceptions, balk at anything more than extending or adjusting existing mechanisms.

Talks Deadlocked

NAIROBI, May 21 (Reuters)—The United talks were deadlocked today on the key issues of commodities and Third World debt.

Informed sources said hopes for success were now concentrated on diplomatic moves outside Nairobi, and particularly on U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's scheduled weekend talks with the West German government in Bonn.

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GNP in U.S. Tops the Pre-Recession Peak

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—The U.S. economic recovery achieved a milestone when the gross national product in the first three months of this year surpassed the production peak reached before the recession, new government figures show.

The Commerce Department report yesterday also showed that inflation was less severe than originally estimated during the period and that corporate cash flow improved, holding out hope of a further boost for the economy from business investment.

In a report today the Commerce Department said new factory orders for durable goods rose a seasonally adjusted 0.5 per cent last month to \$48.16 billion.

The small rise follows increases of 5.5 per cent in March and 4.2 per cent in February.

The GNP, or total output of goods and services, rose at an annual rate of 8.5 per cent in volume during the quarter instead of the 7.5 per cent growth originally estimated last month. Better investment and restocking of inventories were primarily responsible for the change.

The growth rate compared to a 5-per-cent advance at the end of last year and pushed the value of gross national product in inflation-adjusted dollars to an annual rate of \$1,241.2 billion. In the fourth quarter of 1973, when the recession began, GNP stood at an annual rate of \$1,340.9 billion.

At the White House, press secretary Ron Nessen said: "The President's economists feel this revision is consistent with other upward trends and other upward revisions."

Mr. Nessen said that the revision showed the economy was "moving ahead faster than the December projections" and perhaps even faster than the estimates made at the end of the first quarter.

To Surpass Forecast

Maynard Comier, acting chief economist for the Commerce Department, said the bigger growth rate virtually assures that GNP for the entire year will surpass the 6.2-per-cent increase originally expected by the administration. He said he would not be surprised to see growth in the 6.5-per-cent to 7-per-cent range for the year.

At the same time, the Commerce Department revised downward the inflation rate as measured by the GNP accounts to an increase of 3.5 per cent instead of

the 3.7 per cent originally reported. That compared to a 6.8-per-cent inflation rate in the previous quarter.

In a report today, the Labor Department said consumer prices increased 0.4 per cent in April.

The increase was the highest price rise since January and was twice as large as the March increase of 0.2 per cent. However, it still was well within the Fed administration's prediction for an overall 6-per-cent increase in prices during all of 1976.

The Labor Department said the price of food rose 0.8 per cent during April, the first rise since

a 0.6-per-cent rise in December. Food prices had declined during the first three months of 1976 by a total of 2 per cent.

The department said the consumer price index stood at 168.2 in April, meaning that goods which cost \$100 in a base period in 1967 cost \$168.20 last month.

In its report yesterday, the Commerce Department said after-tax corporate profits for the first quarter climbed at a rate of \$4.3 billion to an annual rate of \$84.3 billion. That compared with a \$1.1-billion increase in the previous quarter.

What made the increase partic-

ularly noteworthy, according to Mr. Comier, was that "the quality of profits improved."

After factoring out those items, corporate profits from current production climbed at an annual rate of \$5.1 billion in the first quarter compared with a \$2.2-billion decline in the previous quarter.

That means a larger cash flow for corporations, Mr. Comier said. Better cash flow enables increased business spending and reduces borrowing needs, thus helping dampen any upward pressure on interest rates for consumers as well as business.

Cash Supply, Loan Rate Rises Hit Stocks

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Prices closed sharply lower on the New York Stock Exchange today, with interest rates rising and the money supply expanding explosively.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was down 5.52 points to 990.75. Declining issues outpaced advances by about 900 to 540.

Volume totaled 18.73 million shares compared with 22.56 million yesterday.

The Federal Reserve reported

a new strong gain in the U.S. money supply, and brokers said investors feared further tightening of credit would hurt the economic recovery.

Short-term interest rates have been sharply higher recently because of the Fed credit tightening.

Brokers said investors were also disappointed that a mid-session recovery attempt failed.

Rockwell International dropped 1 7/8 to 30 1/8 after a delayed opening. The Senate yesterday

voted to delay production of Rockwell's B-1 bomber at least until next February.

Today, administration officials said they were hopeful Congress will overturn yesterday's Senate vote on the B-1 bomber.

General Motors lost a point to 69 7/8, although GM's chairman Thomas Murphy reiterated to the firm's annual meeting his optimism about the outlook for auto industry car sales.

R.J. Reynolds lost 7/8 to 58. Also lower were IBM down 4 1/8 to 253 1/2, Atlantic Richfield 2 to 98 1/4, Utah International 1 3/8 to 53 7/8, Eastman Kodak 1 3/8 to 100 7/8, and Digital Equipment 3 1/8 to 162 3/4. Du Pont fell 1 3/8 to 154 5/8.

Strong commercial and local buying in the last hour of trading lifted soybean and oat prices on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Corn gained slightly and wheat was mixed. Soybeans were inconclusive through the mid-session but came back strongly, closing as much as 6 cents higher with some help from meal.

Israel Devalues by 2%

TEL AVIV, May 21 (AP)—Israel devalued its currency by 2 per cent yesterday, Radio Israel announced. There will be 7.82 Israeli pounds to the dollar, compared to the current 7.67 pounds. The devaluation is the 11th since November, 1974.

Market Closed

The Amsterdam stock exchange was closed Friday for a local holiday.

Société Générale de Banque in 1975

Société Générale de Banque, Belgium's leading bank, has just published its annual report which was submitted to the General Meeting of shareholders on 27 April 1976.

	as at 31.12.74	BF	as at 31.12.75	%
Balance sheet total	445,895,555,284		510,041,808,600	+14.4%
Deposits and cash certificates	263,497,445,683		309,342,753,469	+17.4%
Bankers' deposits	130,369,910,216		144,010,847,729	+10.5%
Credits to the private sector - provision of funds or signature - Public bills and securities	233,672,223,808		273,091,057,461	+16.9%
General overheads excluding corporation tax	11,118,505,674		13,549,975,762	+21.9%
Net cash flow (net profit-depreciation)	2,620,845,903		2,825,906,863	+7.8%

Net profit for the year was 1,361.9 million BF in 1975 against 1,305 million BF in 1974, a rise of 4.4%.

Under the economic recovery legislation, the 1975 dividend cannot exceed the highest amount paid during the last three financial years. The General Meeting approved the payment of a dividend identical to that paid in 1974, that is BF 175.- net on old shares and BF 43.75 net on new shares.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1975

- Increase in the Bank's own funds
- Increase in the Bank's capital by the issue of new shares for 2,081 million francs
- Issue of a subordinated loan of 2,000 million francs
- The Bank's own funds (viz. capital and reserves) increased by 1,500 million (1969) reduced to 1,317 million (1975) subordinated loan of 2,000 million (1975) profit brought forward reached 16,912 million BF, an increase of 35.6%
- Services to the Business Community
- Credits granted to the private sector rose by 17% against 19% in 1974
- Participation in several public issues of new shares, representing an amount of 1,247 million BF
- Preliminary arrangements and placement of debenture loans issued by 20 companies, both Belgian and foreign; these issues totalled 16,875 million BF
- Participation in 183 private placements of foreign currency loans issued on the international market
- Introduction of Bell Canada shares onto the Brussels stock exchange
- Further expansion in Eurocurrency credits, either term loans or more often roll over credits. This growth has been achieved while maintaining a careful selection of borrowers.
- In 1975 the Bank's arbitrage department achieved a slightly higher turnover in comparison with the previous year, controls over the execution of transactions were also tightened.

Subsidiaries and Representative Offices

- Sustained activity of subsidiaries throughout the world
- Appreciable growth of new affiliates: Banque Belge (France) and Banque Européenne pour l'Afrique Latine (BEAL)
- Acquisition of holdings in 2 African banks: In Senegal and the Ivory Coast
- Expansion of operations on the Japanese market through the Tokyo office.

Société Générale de Banque - Montagne du Parc, 3 B-1000 Brussels

SEKISUI PREFAB HOMES, LTD. (CDR)

The undersigned announces that as from May 31, 1976, at Kas-Asociatie N.V., Spuistraat 174, Amsterdam, Div. C, No. 17 (as accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the CDRs Sekisui Prefab Homes, Ltd., each repr. 50 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 4.67 net (div. per record-date 131.76% gross less 7.50 p.s.h. after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 56.25 = Dfls. 0.31 per CDR. Without an Affidavit 30% Japanese tax = Yen 75 = Dfls. 0.68 will be deducted.

After 9.15.76 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with Dfls. 2.70 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

Referring to the advertisement in this paper of December 30, 1975, the undersigned announces that the original shares from 20% free distributions have been received.

As from May 24, 1976, one new CDR Sekisui Prefab Homes, Ltd., cum cp. No. 18 and talon will be available at Kas-Asociatie N.V., against delivery of 5 div. cps. No. 16 of CDRs Sekisui Prefab Homes Ltd. After June 20, 1976, the equivalent of the CDRs, which have not been claimed by the holders of div. cp. No. 16, will be held. The proceeds, after deduction of expenses, will be held in cash at the disposal of said holders.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, May 13, 1976.

Mexico Said Not Ready to Join OPEC

LLAS, May 21 (AP-DJ)—

Mexico does not intend to join Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries because it is not in that nation's economic interests, a high-ranking U.S. Treasury Department official said yesterday.

Paul Parsky, assistant Treasury secretary for international affairs, said in an interview with Dallas Times Herald that he had been told by Mexican Finance Secretary Mario Ramon

that Mexico was not ready to join OPEC because it could not enjoy all the advantages of the group.

"Big drawback, Mr. Parsky would be the loss of some of preferential trade treatment Mexico by the United States a partial loss of self-determination in economic policy.

"The possibility of Mexico joining the oil cartel has been discussed over the last year when some oil discoveries in south Mexico increased the country's oil exports and made it a potential major oil exporter.

"While pointing out the advantages of staying out, which Mexican officials acknowledge, was not trying to create a 'contention,' Mr. Parsky said, are not trying to break up

my mind, the answer to the question is not to challenge OPEC, such as by advocating preferential trade treatment to and promote alternative uses of petroleum, such as in

Mr. Parsky said.

He said the United States to expand its exports to C countries to make up for money spent on oil imports.

"C countries import \$37 in goods from the United States last year and will probably import \$125 billion by 1985, Parsky said.

Aide Against Joining

NGUON, Mexico, May 21 (AP)—Finance Minister Beteta Wednesday he personally to Mexico would make a

he if it joined OPEC at this

Beteta, who also is man of the board of gov- of the Inter-American Development Bank, said Mexico stand to lose more than it gain by joining the oil

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Hervestraat 24, Amsterdam.

BASF Net Fell By 27.7 Per Cent During Last Year

LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Ger-

many, May 21 (AP-DJ)—Net profit of the worldwide BASF AG group fell 27.7 per cent to 975 million DM in 1975 from 519 million DM in 1974. Ernst Denzel, management board member, said yesterday.

Presenting the company's annual report, Mr. Denzel said 1975 was characterized by sharp sales declines in some areas, especially in the domestic group and an overproportional drop in earnings largely due to low capacity utilization at high fixed costs.

Worldwide sales declined to 20 billion DM in 1975 from 21.9 billion DM in 1974.

Pressing Net Falls

In Hannover, the Pressing group reported that consolidated net profit declined to \$5.9 million DM in 1975 from 61.1 million DM in the preceding year.

The diversified, extractive, transport and construction company said that it would pay an unchanged dividend of 7 DM a share. Prior to 1974, the company had omitted a dividend payment for three years in a row.

External sales in 1975 slipped to 2.45 billion DM from 2.65 billion DM.

Beecham's Profit Increases

LONDON, May 21 (AP-DJ)—The Beecham group's net profit rose to \$51 million last year from \$23.3 million in the March 31, 1974, fiscal year, the company reported yesterday.

Sales totaled \$286.5 million from \$266.4 million the pharmaceuticals concern said.

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(Continued on next page.)

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May 31, 1978

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.0855; Euro: 30.435; Israeli ₪: 7.82; Peseta: 67.21; Schilling: 18.503; Sw. krona: 4.1420; Yen: 299.55; Belgian financial franc: 39.90; Canada \$: 0.9616; Hong Kong \$: 4.9035.

(c) Commercial franc. (x) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (x) Units of 10,000
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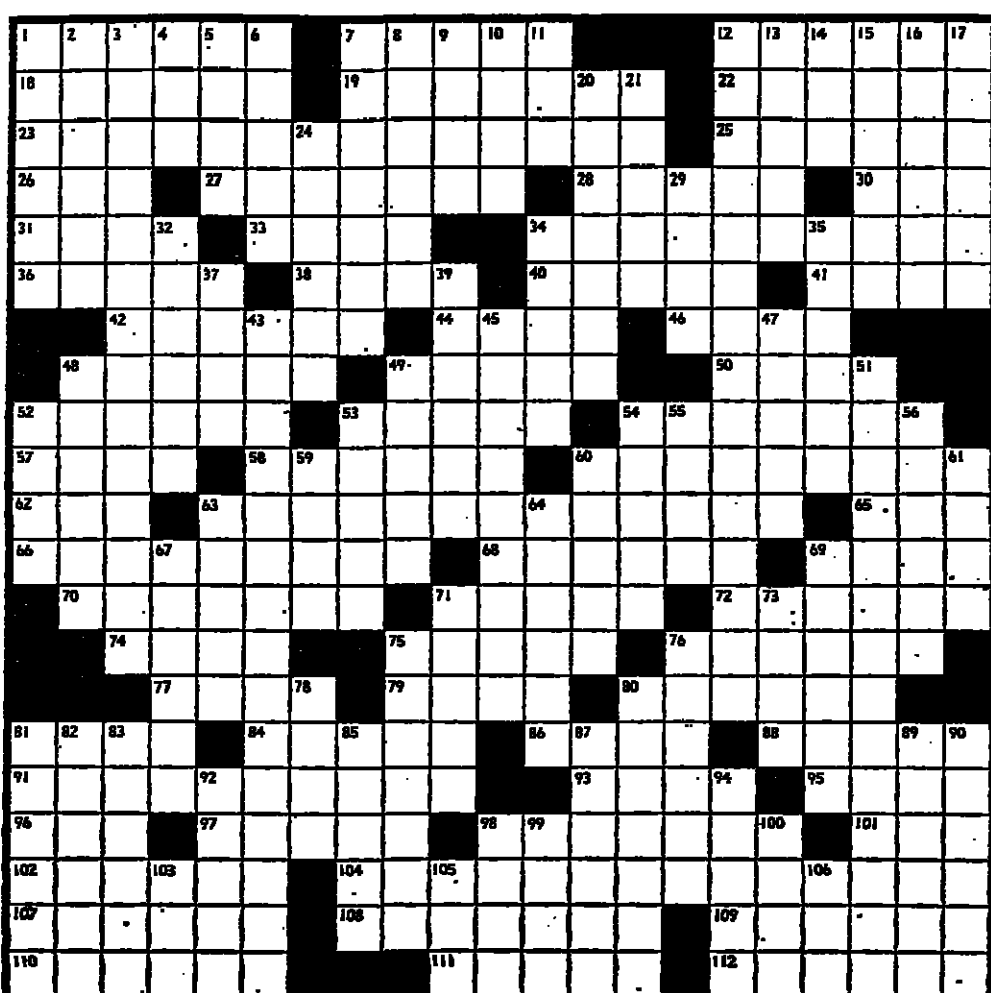
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Edited by
WILL WENG

TRouble SPOTS—By Jack Luzzatto



ACROSS	ACROSS
1 Woman guard	68 Prelude to murder, often
7 Dinner course	69 Naval men
12 Gossamer wear	70 Whorled alga
26 Woman's hair	66 Aromatic tongue
19 Green shade	69 Waterless
22 Lawer, for one	70 Fastened a
23 Room with a rack	71 Ship's rope
56 " " " " " "	72 Ship's as parties
57 " " " " " "	74 Black spot
58 " " " " " "	72 " " "
59 " " " " " "	73 Pineapples, in Spain
26 Slip away	76 Surrender by deed
27 Careless follower	77 River of England
28 Dumb's painting style	79 Fellowship; Abbr.
30 Vagabond for short	80 Low bound dog
31 On	81 Alpaca
33 Toots of Broadway	82 Hooded coat
34 Passover to nowhere	80 Taunt
26 Certain prisoner	82 Tire pattern
37 By word	91 Tire charm is fatal
40 Undecided	90 Sponsorship
41 Thomas	92 Medium soap
42 Swaps	96 Small shield
43 Daffodil land	97 Big Russian Islet
46 Big hair in	98 Gained
48 Was rude in	101 " " " " " "
49 Notes	102 " " " " " "
50 Clammy	103 (drop a suit)
52 Public	105 Application of birch
53 Baiting	104 Drai
55 Back covers	107 Access
54 Slouching	108 More robust
57 Girl	109 Outwits
58 Skipper's cover	110 Dispose of a
59 Loud and demanding	111 Old or vain
60 Grampus	112 Twin Leander swim Team
DOWN	DOWN
1 Like a bishop's headdress	7 Military areas
2 S.A. rodent	8 Ethiopian
3 Jameson hair-raiser	9 Troubled king
4 Start of a drum sound	10 Satisfaction, for one
5	11
6	12 Warring with a poet
7	13 "Fuchsia" delight?
8 Nestle's	14 Unit of work

[illegible]

16	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	
15	Safe as	resembling	34	Grove of old	31	Animal for a
14	mushrooms	another	35	Diaper	30	Walking
13	Marble	27	Like a	29	Program	
12	Smurf, a	26	Like a	28	Walking	
11	British	25	Like a	27	Program	
10	Sizes—	24	Meekness with	26	Hard	
9	(eral ones)	23	a wallop	25	Ornith	
8	Scissors in	22	in jail	24	Ornith	
7	Scoundrel	21	How	23	Cleveland's	
6	400	20	Chatter	22	water	
5	400	19	Chatter	21	Intolerance	
4	Nursery	18	Spays for	20	Intolerance	
3	Joan, Eve	17	muggers	19	Terrible worker	
2	and	16	and	18	Worker	
1	Bagpipes	15	With plums	17	Parts of a	
		14	With plums	16	Parts of a	
		13	With plums	15	Parts of a	
		12	With plums	14	Parts of a	
		11	With plums	13	Parts of a	
		10	With plums	12	Parts of a	
		9	With plums	11	Parts of a	
		8	With plums	10	Parts of a	
		7	With plums	9	Parts of a	
		6	With plums	8	Parts of a	
		5	With plums	7	Parts of a	
		4	With plums	6	Parts of a	
		3	With plums	5	Parts of a	
		2	With plums	4	Parts of a	
		1	With plums	3	Parts of a	

BOOKS

SHAKESPEARE

AND THE REVOLUTION OF THE TIMES

By Harry Levin. Oxford University Press. 334 pp. \$15.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THE rather majestic title of Harry Levin's collected essays on Shakespeare and other Elizabethan dramatists does the author a disservice in a way. It suggests a volume of narrow scholarly concerns, perhaps ponderous investigation of the upheavals in Shakespeare's day and his place in them. Levin, who teaches at Harvard, makes clear that the "Revolution" refers to the changes wrought by time, and that his aim is to see Shakespeare in his time, to find him in ours, and to follow his progress from one to the other. In doing so, he has provided some superb reading, meaty and challenging, whether he is dealing with the way Shakespeare utilizes or overcomes the limitations of his stage, the habit of dogmatic commentators to force the most capacious of poets into a single mold, or why certain scenes of the plays were probably more convincingly conveyed under Elizabethan stage conditions than under ours, and why Shakespeare occupies the places he does in our consciousness. One of the essays is so ineightful ("The Shakespearean Overplot") that it is almost intolerable at the end of it to lean back and think through all that is implied in that short but powerful paper.

the Shakespeare plays as surmount documents in the twin chronicles of history and Communism. Where Kott wrenches the plays out of their orbits to fit ellipses of his own making, Levin is probably right. But Kott can provide startling insights of his own.

In one chapter in "Shakespeare Our Contemporary," Kott came up against the psychologically troubling passage in "Richard III" in which Anne succumbs to the blandishments of Richard of Gloucester, who had murdered her husband and father-in-law. Kott's commentary cited those French women who in World War II collaborated with the Germans to had just killed their fathers and husbands. It was a disturbing but striking gloss that made an improbable scene humanly possible.

"Falsely Unquoted" is altogether beginning in showing how clever and resourceful Shakespeare was in making up for the limitations of the stage. The plays are full of horses of all sorts who show up in our minds singly and in ranks, but never on the stage.

"Shakespeare's imagery," Levin writes, "is so pervaded with terms of horsemanship, and his most vivid passages are such a vivid substitute for the actual appearance of horses, that we seldom miss the animals themselves." The value of the essays is that such close reading alerts the player to those small bits of Shakespeare whose effect he has felt but whose cause he has overlooked.

The finest essay in scope and fruitfulness, however, is the one referred to, "The Shakespearean Overplot," which can be defined as one "that looks backward and forward from the highest vantage point over the broadest area, reaffirming those principles of social and cosmic order Ulysses enunciated in 'Troilus and Cressida'."

It is, if I understand it aright, the moral order in which the plays take place. To lose sight of the overplot is to diminish the dimensions of the play. For a director.

The idea is akin to A.C. Bradley's observation that villainy is never left victorious at the close of Shakespeare's plays. The violation of the moral law leaves a fissure in the Shakespearean universe that like geological faulting is irremediable but inexorably so that that particular evil does not endure.

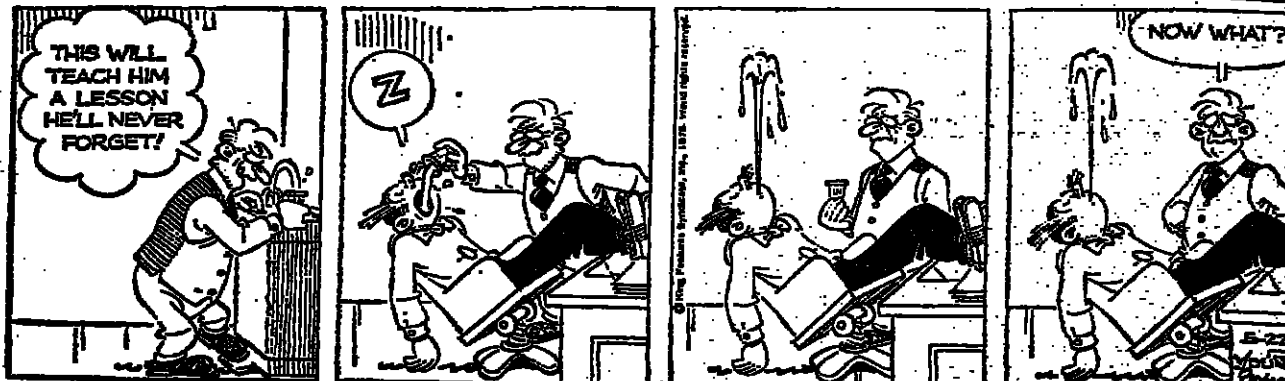
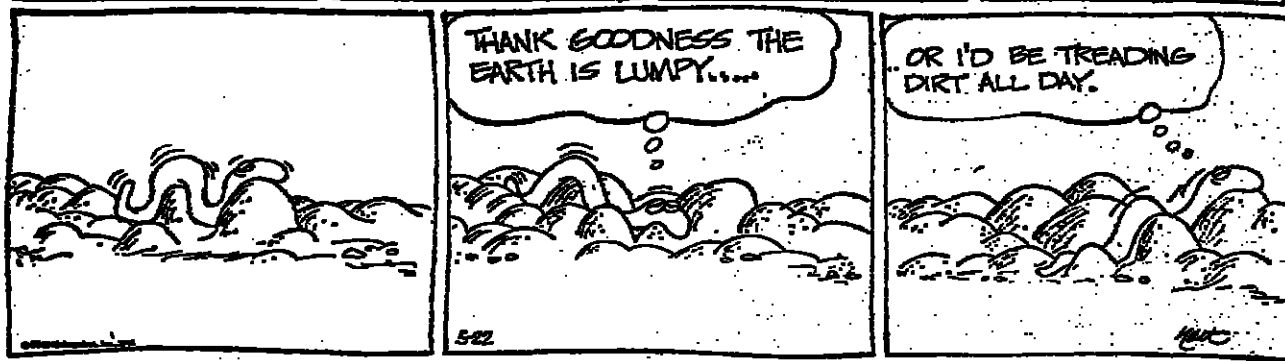
"Shakespeare and the Revolution of the Times" is as impressive in detail as it is in its larger judgments. It is hard which to admire more, the scholarship contained in it or the uses to

Thomas Lask is a New York Times book reviewer.

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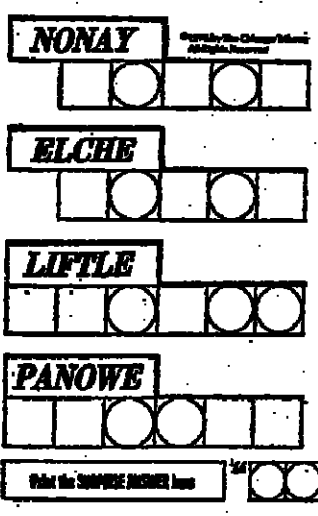
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DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game
BY VINCE ARNOLD AND POWELL

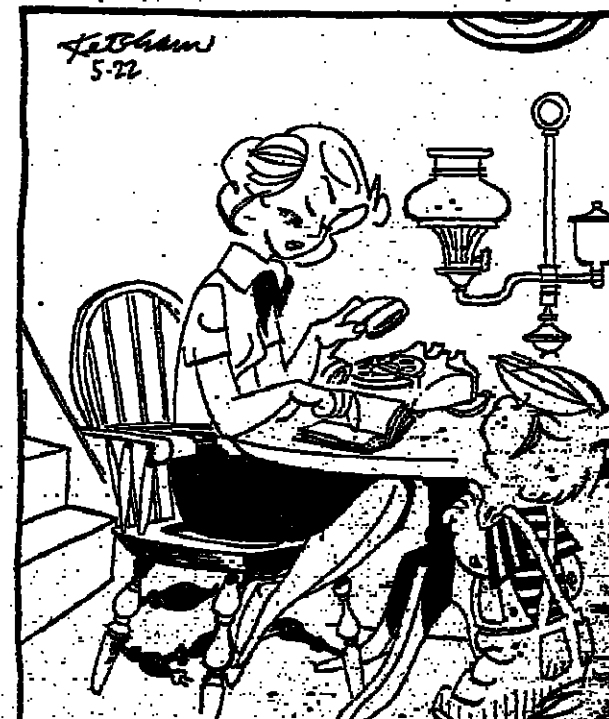
Unscramble these four Jumbles,
one letter to each square, to
form four ordinary words.



WHAT THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER SAID.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the missing answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○



"DON'T GET THE SITTER THAT SHAKES ME, MOM.
CALL THE NICE ONE WHO LAUGHS EVERYTHING OFF."

But Pitcher Lee Is Hurt

Red Sox Win Yankee Battle

NEW YORK, May 21 (UPI)—The Red Sox won a psychological battle at Yankee Stadium last night by predicting that something would happen in the first inning of the season's first Eastern Division game between the Sox and the Yankees.

Carl Yastrzemski, who had been hit by a pitch from Yankees pitcher Tom Seaver, was the first to bat in the first inning.

Yastrzemski hit a pair of home runs in the first two innings, giving the Sox a 2-0 lead.

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Team America Is Melting Pot of Soccer

WASHINGTON, May 21 (UPI)—Members of Team America, including Pelé of Brazil and players from Ireland, England, Poland, Scotland, Peru, Portugal and Trinidad, began assembling yesterday for an opening match against Italy Sunday in a six-game Bicentennial tournament.

The 22 stars from the North American Soccer League arrived here to begin tune-up practices under coach Ken Murphy of the New York Cosmos in preparation for matches against Italy, England and Brazil during the next eight days.

Among the arrivals checking in were six American-born players. But Pelé, North Ireland's George Best and England's Bobby Moore are the backbone of the U.S. squad.

Sponsors of the event at Robert F. Kennedy Stadium were hopeful the kick-off game against Italy would draw 40,000 fans—the largest soccer crowd in Washington, D.C. history.

In addition to the Team America-Italy match Sunday, Brazil will meet England at Los Angeles the same day.

Next Friday, Team America plays Brazil at Seattle and England goes against Italy at New York.

The Bicentennial Cup series ends Monday, May 31, with Team America facing England at Philadelphia and Brazil opposing Italy at New Haven, Conn.

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Big Loss Estimated

MUNICH, May 21 (AP)—The Muhammad Ali-Richard Dunn world heavyweight title fight today was turning into one of boxing's major financial busts, with the estimated loss to German promoters at close to half a million dollars.

A report on ticket sales from the Bavarian State Travel Service, which is handling sales in Germany for the fight, said Tuesday morning was even more pessimistic than figures used by the American co-promoter, Robert Arum of Top Rank Inc.

Arum said that, on the basis of 6,000-7,000 seats sold for the 13,000-seat Olympiahalle, the German fight backers—Fronem GMBH—could clear about \$600,000.

"Their net is somewhere over a million," Arum said. "This means that they're a \$400,000 to \$500,000 loser."

But the State Travel Service said only 4,500 to 5,000 seats had been sold.

The loss was an unusual one in the series of fights involving Ali since he won his championship against George Foreman in Zaire in 1974 because the losers were a group of private businessmen.

In Zaire, millions of dollars were spent by the government, but the loss was narrowly incurred and justified as an attempt to publicize the country and as a present from President Mobutu Sese Seko to the Zairean people.

The governments of the Philippines and Malaysia participated in the promotion of Ali's title defenses in Manila and Kuala Lumpur.

Major money losers for private promoters in recent years included Foreman's title defense against Joe Roman in Tokyo. Foreman's fight against Joe Frazier in Kingston, Jamaica, also lost money, but the Jamaican Tourist Board was one of the backers.

The most notorious flop in boxing history was Jack Dempsey's 1923 fight in Shelby, Mont., against Gus Gibbons, which led to the failure of several banks.

"The Americans like Arum don't take big losses in this one because they make safe money on selling the television rights and don't put much money up front," a source close to the promotion said. "The Germans, who perhaps should have known better, will have to bear it all."

Reports, however, that Promot was also having trouble paying the rent for the arena were denied by Olympiapark GMBH, which owns the Olympiahalle, scene of the 1972 Olympic basketball final.

All was dragged into the mess today when he was asked to announce on the U.S. Armed Forces Network that American military

personnel would be given a 50-percent discount on any tickets, whose prices range from \$12.50 for standing room to \$400 at ringside.

At the same time, the promoters reprinted many 400-mark (\$160) tickets to sell at 100 marks (\$40).

Arum said that the price scale was too ambitious. "But when people think they can make a lot of money, then it's hard to tell them how to lower their sights."

Fred Scher, a spokesman for Promot, said the major problem in ticket sales was poor publicity caused by a two-week national newspaper strike in Germany that ended the day Ali arrived in Munich.

Fronem is a mysterious corporation originally capitalized at \$8,000 earlier this year. It arranged the agreement to bring Ali to Munich with a \$150,000 cash deposit in March, then followed this with a \$275,000 letter of credit.

Kiick Will Join Broncos of NFL

DENVER, May 21 (UPI)—Running back Jim Kiick last year with the Memphis Grizzlies of the defunct World Football League, has signed a series of one-year contracts with the Denver Broncos of the National Football League. Kiick officials declined to disclose the terms or number of contracts.

Kiick, before going to the NFL, played seven seasons with Miami. He carried 997 times for 3,644 yards and caught 221 passes for 2,210 yards.

Kiick, 39, scored 20 touchdowns rushing for the Dolphins and three more passing. He played for Miami in three Super Bowls before jumping to Memphis last season.

Two strokes back at 67 was Eddie Frazier, a third-year pro. Bunched at 62 were Gilbert Gilbey, Gary Wink, Howard Twitty, Bill Rogers and Grier Jones.

Pre-tournament favorite Lee Trevino, twice a winner here, had a 70. South Africa's Gary Player and defending champion Gene Littler were six strokes off the pace at 71.

Suns Come a Long Way to NBA Final

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, May 20 (UPI)—The National Basketball Association final, which begins Sunday, is between the Phoenix Suns, the new kids on the block, and the Boston Celtics, the old ones.

There has never been such a one-sided pairing of teams in the 30-year history of the league. The Suns finished 17 games out of first place during the regular season. Never had a team so far down reached the final before.

The closest similarity was the 1959 Minneapolis Lakers, who finished 16 games behind the St. Louis Hawks, then made it to the final against the Celtics. Those

were the days when the NBA was a struggling eight-team league. Boston, meanwhile, easily won its division title.

Who are the "faceless" Suns, the team that eliminated the Golden State Warriors, the defending champions, in the Western Conference final?

Charlie Scott, whose steal Tuesday night coach Tom Heinsohn called the "key to our victory" over the Cleveland Cavaliers, is Boston's expert on the Suns. He played three years in Phoenix before being traded to Boston at the start of this season.

"They are a great ball-moving team," said Scott yesterday. "They are more like the Cavaliers, very disciplined."

Scott and Jo Jo White, the starting backcourt, teamed for 49 points in the 94-87 victory that eliminated the Cavaliers and put the Celtics in their 14th playoff final. They have won 13 championships.

Scott, 6 feet 6 inches, picked off Danny Russell's pass intended for Kevin Carr and drove to the basket for a layup that put Boston ahead, 88-85, with 1 1/2 minutes left.

For Scott, in his first playoffs and often maligned for defensive weaknesses, it was a dream come true.

"Carr came out to get the ball," he said, explaining the steal. "I was overplaying him and denying him the pass. He was killing us down the stretch. I knew I had to make our lead three points. They couldn't catch up with a basket. It put the pressure on Carr."

He scored 26 points, said: "He came off the pick. I didn't see him. He got between me and the ball. That was it."

The Celtics won the series, four games to two. In each Boston victory the Cavs lost their poise in the closing minutes.

"You can't give them a second wind as many times as we did," said the Cavs' Bobby Smith. "When we got them down, we didn't keep 'em down and it cost us. They knew they were playing a damn good team, but they also knew we lacked the killer instinct."

Britain Gains EASTBOURNE, England, May 21 (UPI)—Britain won the doubles against Romania today to gain an unbeatable 3-0 lead in the European Zone quarterfinal of the Davis Cup.

Roger Taylor and Buster Mottram scored a 6-2, 6-1, 6-4 victory over Dumitru Haraula and Viorel Maron.

Britain will meet France in the semifinal here July 6-10.

Spanish Cyclist Killed in Race SIRACUSA, Italy, May 21 (UPI)—Spanish cyclist Juan Manuel Santesteban was killed today in a fall during the opening stage of the Tour of Italy.

Santesteban was killed 11 kilometers from Catania, where the Giro started this morning. The Spaniard, 32, lost control of his bike, tumbled off, and fractured his skull. It was Santesteban's first ride in the grueling Giro, which continues for more than three weeks and 2,500 miles to its climax in Milan on June 12.

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Art Buchwald

The Spiro Factor

WASHINGTON—Spiro Agnew, the fiction writer, is now flacking his book around the country. Mr. Agnew refuses to talk about his criminal activities as vice-president because, he says, "I'm saving those for my memoirs."

It is a very clever ploy, but law enforcement officials all over the country are very concerned that, because of Mr. Agnew's policy, it is going to be harder than ever to get confessions out of people arrested for committing crimes.

They are predicting that many suspects will follow the Agnew line.

Louie the Lug has just been brought in for questioning after six members of the Cincinetta mob were mowed down in a garage on Mother's Day. Louie was arrested as he was trying to pay his parking ticket in the garage with a smoking machine gun.

"Okay, Louie," the detective says. "You might as well make it easy on yourself and tell us what happened."

"I'm sorry, but I'm saving all that for my memoirs."

"Look, Louie, we have an open-and-shut case. You better talk or we're going to throw the book at you."

"Speaking of books, I've just completed a novel that I think you might be interested in. It's about a hit man for a mob who gets caught up in a Zionist con-



Buchwald

spiracy and falls in love with his secretary."

"We're not interested in your novel, Louie. We want to know about the Mother's Day massacre in the Deep Throat Garage."

Louie continues. "The hit man hates the liberal press that is always writing nasty stories about him so he decides to steal an atomic bomb and blow up the Washington Post. The novel has a lot of sex in it. Listen to this: 'Beldon unbuckled Flora's blouse as she stood there quivering in the pizza parlor. Several children stared as he took off her skirt.'"

"Louie, we're not interested in your blankety-blank novel. We want to know who gave you the contract on the Cincinetta mob."

"I'm sorry, but my editor at Playboy Press said I should save that for my book. I assure you, gentlemen, when it is printed it will be an entirely different story than the one that has been printed in the yellow press."

"Louie, the ballistics experts' report says that every bullet found in the bodies of the Cincinetta mob came from the machine gun you were holding in your hand."

"Gentlemen, I didn't come here to talk about that. My understanding, when you arrested me, was that we would discuss my novel. I have a scene in it where Beldon was kidnapped by the United Jewish Appeal and they won't let him go unless he buys \$1 million in Israel war bonds. Listen to this: 'Beldon managed to untie the ropes before his back. Then he untied the ropes around his feet. The floor Flora tied up, lying on the floor, and unsmugged her bra. Flora looked into his eyes and said, 'Be gentle with me, Beldon.'"

"Look, you creep," the detective says. "We couldn't care less about your novel. Are you going to tell us what happened in the garage or do you want us to beat the living daylight out of you?"

"I have no intention of telling you anything. If you'd like to bid on the true story of the massacre, I suggest you contact my literary agent."

"Louie, this is your last chance. You tell us or else."

"Threats will get you nowhere, gentlemen. I wouldn't tell Barbara Walters on the Today show what happened, so why should I tell you?"

Mary Blume

Finding the Drama Behind Social Reality

PARIS (Left)—Joris Ivens, the doughty documentary filmmaker, began with a study of a seaman's bar in his native Holland in 1927 and soon was among the most international of artists. He made "Song of Heroes" in the Soviet Union in 1932 and, five years later, "The Spanish Earth," a study of the civil war, with a commentary written and spoken by Ernest Hemingway and music compiled by Marc Blitzstein and Virgil Thomson.

A resident of the United States on and off to 1944, he made "The Power and the Land" for the Department of Agriculture (commentary by Stephen Vincent Benet) and, toward the end of his stay, wrote, with Vladimir Pomer and Salva Vieta, a script for Greta Garbo, "Woman of the Sea," which failed to get her out of retirement. Later, he made films in Eastern Europe, in Mali, Cuba, Chile and Vietnam.

Mr. Ivens's latest film, made with Marceline Lorian and with an advance from the French Centre National de la Cinematographie, is "Comment Yukong Déplaça les Montagnes" (How Yukong Moved the Mountains), a 12-hour-long study of life in China since the Cultural Revolution. The films have been divided into four parts and are at present showing in four Paris film houses. Three sections, "The Generator Factory," "The Football," and "The Pharmacy," are also at the Cannes Festival, not a place one might associate with Joris Ivens.

"It's good for the films to appear before an international tribunal, even if it is at Cannes, where people are not necessarily interested in ideological debate," Mr. Ivens says.

"We want debates, we want people to listen to the Chinese, to see how the Chinese see their country and not how we see it. We want a dialogue, not with the film's director, but with China."

At 78, Mr. Ivens is sturdy, with thick iron-gray hair. He says he has been thinking about what a documentary film should be for 40 years. "It must be cinematic, a dramatization of daily life. It must make people think, it must provoke them. In an extreme militant sense, it can agitate. It has great scale: in form it can go from newswire to fiction. Authentically, after all, isn't necessarily truth-fiction can be true."

He plans next to finish shooting a film on the Chinese university. As for his next subject, "I'm looking," he says. "When a documentary filmmaker participates in life, and he does, he itself pushes you to the next subject. History is the scenario."

His Chinese films are the most complete picture the West has so far of contemporary China, made by a man who knows the country well. He first went there in 1938 and became, inadvertently, a great figure



Filmmaker Joris Ivens

in Chinese film. When Ivens had finished shooting his film of the Sino-Japanese conflict, "The Four Hundred Million" (the title was chosen with the help of Lillian Hellman, Dorothy Parker and Paul Hammett), he realized that Chou En-lai would very much have liked to be able to film the history that was being made. Ivens left his 35mm hand camera and 2,000 meters of film behind ("Chou didn't ask for it, I offered it"), and the camera was used for four years. In 1958 Ivens saw the camera in a showcase in the Museum of the Revolution.

"I'd forgotten I gave it to them," he says.

The first Chinese words Ivens learned in 1938 were "Bu yao kan!" Don't look at the camera. He made another Chinese film, "Leitao de China," in 1959 and gave courses in film-making. Chinese films and film-making techniques, he says, are only now starting to improve.

"The Chinese cinema is different from ours. It is more contemplative, more static. The camera doesn't take part in the action, it observes."

"Another thing is that they did not use close-ups because of the old tradition that it is indecent to intrude on a person's privacy, an idea tied to Confucianism. I had to convince them that a face can be as beautiful as a landscape."

"Of course one shouldn't use a close-up as voyeurism. Film-makers must always ask at what point can I morally use a close-up."

The fact that he was finally able to get his Chinese cameraman to use close-ups

was, to Ivens, an early sign of the recent anti-Confucian campaign. "And when Chou died I saw the Chinese used close-ups of the mourning crowds. They wouldn't have done that four months earlier."

Mr. Ivens has made films for corporations such as Shell and Philips-Radio and for the late Enrico Mattei, the Italian oil man, but most of his work has reflected his political and social views to the point where he has been called doctrinaire, unfairly in his view. "In my conception of art there is an ethical system," he says. In his book, "The Camera and I," he writes: "It is necessary to find the social reality first and then to find the essential drama of that reality."

His father owned camera shops in Holland, his grandfather made portraits with the invention that Daguerre had generously given to anyone who wanted to work with it. He studied economics, chemistry as it related to photography, and worked in a Dresden factory to learn about camera construction. He was a founder of Amsterdam's Filmiga and was invited by Pudovkin to Russia. America also had a great influence on him and on his first visit he was welcomed by King Vidor and John Ford. Paul Strand and Pare Lorentz were friends and Robert Flaherty introduced him to Irish whiskey.

"Flaherty was our great father, although he and I had a different philosophy. He was against mechanization, he said our great human values lie in nature. I said in certain conditions man must create the social situation to renew himself."

A documentary film-maker must, says Mr. Ivens, be discreet and, when working in a foreign land, not too sure of himself. "The proof that an artist has succeeded is if his work comes back. After Franco's death, 'The Spanish Earth' was shown all over the world. That shows we had touched something fundamental and that the form was solid."

"If you have a subject, the liberty of a people, where everything—love, family—is in jeopardy, you have no right to be negligent about form. It demands the highest artistic qualities."

"How Yukong Moved the Mountains" (the title comes from a parable by Mao Tse-tung) took three years to make. Ivens shot 120 hours of film and used one-tenth of it. Except for Ivens and Marceline Lorian, the entire crew was Chinese. They learned their craft while shooting.

"I like to work with the people of the country," Mr. Ivens says. "I did it in the United States, Vietnam and Cuba, too. I like to have one of them behind the camera. It gives confidence to the others."

"It's a bit hard on the director, but it means that you have trained people," Mr. Ivens says. "You have left behind a plant that will grow."

PEOPLE: U.S. Is 'Indecorous,' Says Older Angry Man

"It is utterly indecorous over there," declared British playwright John Osborne, at 47 sounding almost as angry as he did in the 1950s, as he returned to London after a visit to Los Angeles. "They are so idiotic it almost makes you hope that if there was a war the Russian would win."

According to Osborne, "There are failures all over the place trying to convince themselves that they are successful. The place is ridiculous. There is no conversation, no even gossip. They don't even talk about what they have seen and done." The original Angry Young Man had been in Los Angeles to discuss work. All he found, he said, were people "concerned about what plants they were going to put in their gardens."

Golfer Arnold Palmer was back in Denver Wednesday night, after flying around the world in a small jet in 57 hours 25 minutes and 43 seconds. He broke the record, set by Arthur Godfrey in the '60s, of 86 hours 9 minutes.

Mark Kleiman, 16, of Staten Island, made the highest score in the United States on a three-hour test of mathematical reasoning given last month to 100,000 students across the country. Lee Deambart of The New York Times reports that Kleiman got a perfect score. He will lead an American team of eight to the International Mathematical Olympiad in Liège, Austria, in July.

The Senate has confirmed Rosemary Ginn, Republican, national committeewoman from Missouri, to succeed Frank Faras as U.S. ambassador to Luxembourg. Mrs. Ginn, 63, is a director of Missouri Bookstores, owned by her family.

Martha Mitchell has won a judgment for \$36,000 in back alimony from her estranged husband John Mitchell. New York Supreme Court Justice Manuel Gorman said that Mitchell, the former U.S. attorney general, had shown far submitted no proof that his finances were "as precarious as he contends."

Jean Kennedy will perform for the first time at Washington's Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts today (Saturday), narrating Benjamin Britten's "Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra" at one of the "family concerts"

by the National Symphony Orchestra. Mrs. Kennedy, wife of Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-M, is a member of the symphony board of directors. She has "Peter and the Wolf" with nearly a decade ago.

Lord Olivier—actor, Laurence Olivier—is planning a series of films. Lord Olivier, 63, made an announcement and said that the past two years he has been suffering from myositis, a wasting of the muscles that had quite a bad time for him, he said, "but beginning to feel a little better every day. Because of the case) is so rare it is difficult say how long it will take to cover." His TV projects include "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof" with Natalie Wood and Robert Wagner, which he will direct and act. Asked about the theater, he said, "The stage is not quite in my compass at the moment. It needs a certain type of which I cannot grapple with."

A laboriously worked-out plan for the division of Picasso's estate has been met with objections from one of his heirs, his 24-year-old daughter Marina. The heirs, been on strained terms for well before the artist's death in 1973. It took them a year to decide to divide the estate. Then at a time last month, Marina, 24, told her father, Pablo Picasso, that she may now have to start all over again. Picasso's former wife, Jacqueline, told the Associated Press. "It may take a time before there is a settled. The heirs are the artist's daughter Marina and his wife, Jacqueline. Picasso had three illegitimate children, Paloma and Maya."

UN Secretary-General Waldhaug has announced that he will accept the offer of the first to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. Established as a suggestion of the Shah of Iran, whose government donated prize money, the award is given annually for the most standing contributions in the of the environment. Since the former executive director of the UN Environment Program

WW II Patriot Given Monument in Albania

VIENNA, May 21 (Reuters).—Albania has unveiled a monument to Vasil Laci, who tried to assassinate King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy in May, 1941, the Albanian news agency reported. The agency said a bas-relief was unveiled on the street in Tirana where Laci tried to shoot the visiting Italian monarch. Albania was under occupation by Italian troops at the time. Laci was caught and executed.

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